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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 439



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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HONG KONG CPPCC MEMBER ON HONG KONG FUTURE

HK230957 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0921 GMT 22 Jun 83

["T. K. Ann Says Hong Kong and Macao Compatriots Should Offer Advice for the Cause of Reunifying the Motherland and Revitalizing the Chinese Nation"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Mr T. K. Ann, member of the National CPPCC Standing Committee and director of Winsor Industrial Corporation Ltd., in Hong Kong, said that as Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, we should do all we can to offer advice on the peaceful reunification of the motherland and to accomplish the eternal achievement of achieving great unity and reunification and revitalizing the Chinese nation.

T. K. Ann made this remark at the closing ceremony of the First Session of the Sixth National CPPCC this afternoon.

T. K. Ann said: Approving reunification is an act of patriotism. There are a great many patriotic figures in Hong Kong and Macao. However, they have lived for a long time and have grown up in a different environment from that of the motherland. Some of them, particularly the younger generation, as well as some foreign nationals residing in Hong Kong, look at China's achievements through colored spectacles. They fail to understand or to know that epoch-making changes have taken place in China since 1978. The situation of the country is getting better with each passing year and China has laid a foundation for a long period of prosperity. A small number of people in Hong Kong have stressed their individual stands. Lacking a correct understanding, they have expressed erroneous arguments. I hope the compatriots on the mainland will deal with this matter with a feeling of forgiveness, as did the recured Mr Liao who had a most intimate understanding of this matter. Our greatest misfortune was that he left us several days ago and we hereby express our profound condolences.

T. K. Ann said that no the other hand, it is also hoped that our compatriots on the mainland have an intimate understanding of this matter. Talking about the present economic development of Hong Kong, he said: The achievements of Hong Kong have not been attained in only 1 or 2 years. Neither has it

been easy to achieve all this. In addition to diligence, these achievements are inseparable from the stability and support provided by the motherland in the past and from international relations. Now that the whole country is firmly grasping economic construction, Hong Kong should also do its part by serving as a link for the four modernizations program. Hong Kong needs the motherland, and the motherland also needs an international free port like Hong Kong to serve it. It is obvious that both complement and support each other.

T. K. Ann said: China once issued a statement in the United Nations, declaring that the Hong Kong issue was one between China and Britain which was left over from history and that the name Hong Kong should not be included in the discussions of the "committee on colonialism." On this count, Britain did not express any objection. China has repeatedly stated that it respects history and reality. This persistent policy has never changed. At the opening ceremony of the current session of the NPC, Premier Zhao Ziyang reiterated in his government work report that China would regain sovereignty over Hong Kong at an appropriate time and that it would adopt appropriate measures to maintain the prosperity of Hong Kong.

T. K. Ann said: As I take it, what is referred to as an appropriate time is a time when Hong Kong's prosperity would be maintained and not adversely affected. China welcomes investment by foreign countries and her open-door policy will remain unchanged for a long time to come. Will China make the Hong Kong compatriots suffer losses? Our motherland is strengthening its sense of the legal system, and people will be governed by the law. What is referred to as "Hong Kong people rule Hong Kong" means "Hong Kong law rules Hong Kong." That is to say, Hong Kong will be ruled in accordance with the Hong Kong law.

In conclusion T. K. Ann said: In her opening speech, Chairman Deng Yingchao again said that with reunification as the premise, all problems can be discussed and will eventually be solved reasonably. The term "appropriate" uttered on two occasions is reasonable. As Hong Kong compatriots, we should understand the wish of the central authorities. We should set our minds at rest and make great efforts to seek stability and attain continued prosperity. This is because prosperity and stability are inseparable. Without stability, there will be no prosperity; without prosperity, stability will be [word indistinct]. All fellow countrymen who promote the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong through their efforts or investment are the patriotic compatriots of Hong Kong.

CSO: 4005/968

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

VICE CHAIRMEN ADDRESS CPPCC CLOSING SESSION

OW231425 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1222 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jun (XINHUA)--At the closing ceremony of the First Session of the Sixth CPPCC today, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee Hu Ziang, Deng Zhaoxiang, Fei Xiaotong and Ye Shengtao, Standing Committee members An Zijie and Sun Yueqi made speeches while Vice Chairman Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai presented a written speech.

Hu Ziang said: A democratic atmosphere prevailed throughout our current session. The various democratic parties, nonpartisan democrats and representatives from all walks of life happily gathered together to discuss state affairs with every one airing his own views and speaking out freely, fully demonstrating the spirit of "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe." The CPPCC shoulders a glorious, historic and heavy responsibility in the new historical period; "our future is bright and our prospects are brilliant."

As members of the CPPCC, we the members of the China Democratic National Construction Association and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce must do our share well. Most members of the China Democratic National Construction Association and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce have been engaged in industrial and commercial as well as economic work over a long period of time; in recent years we have rendered economic counseling service and engaged in the work of training specialized industrial and commercial personnel in accordance with our own characteristics and conditions, by following the leadership of the CPC and the people's government; with the vigorous support and close coordination of departments concerned and by adhering to the principle of improving economic results in the main. Henceforth, we must implement the guidelines embodied in Premier Zhao Ziyang's report, further develop the special skills of the association and federation members, advance our work continuously, create new experience and open up a new situation.

He said: As long as we think of the state and the people's needs from all angles, are constantly aware of our own deficiencies, study hard, advance toward science and consciously transform our own world outlook, we can certainly advance unceasingly as time goes by and make new contributions for the state and the people.

Deng Zhaoxiang said: I fully support the important principle raised by Comrade Deng Yongchao in her opening speech that "those who are in favor of the reunification of the motherland are patriots." It is unfortunate that Taiwan and the mainland have been separated for over 30 years. This has resulted in tremendous losses to the state and the nation and is against the aspirations of the sons and daughters of all nationalities in China. It is the common aspiration of the people of all nationalities throughout China, including the Taiwan compatriots, and also the inevitable outcome of historical development to end this heart-breaking separation as soon as possible and to realize the reunification of the motherland. As the saying goes, "everything goes well when the family is in harmony," the same is true of a state. Only by consolidating and developing the great unity of all nationalities in the country and realizing the great reunification of the country can we make the state and the nation prosper and grow. The reunification of the motherland is a sacred mission bestowed upon our generation by history. In order to be responsible to history and future generations, I sincerely hope that the gentlemen in all circles in Taiwan, my old colleagues in the Taiwan Navy and my old friends there will seriously ponder over the position and principles concerning the peaceful reunification of the motherland solemnly elaborated by Chairman Deng Yingchao in her opening speech at the current session, make a decisive choice by placing this just cause above everything else, and keeping in line with the historical trends, embark on the road of patriotism and reunification and perform meritorious services for the state and the nation.

In his speech Fei Xiaotong expressed sincere support for the remarks made by Premier Zhao Ziyang in his government work report on the development of education, science, technology and culture. He said: All the comrades who participated in group discussions, including myself, urgently hope that we will be able to lay a solid foundation for the development of intellectual resources during the tenure of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee. To achieve this goal, we must do well in the following two areas: 1. increase investments for the development of intellectual resources, and 2. enforce compulsory primary education. As the saying goes, it takes 10 years to grow trees but a hundred to cultivate people. For the time being, it seems rather costly to invest in the development of intellectual resources, to make up our minds to wipe out illiteracy and to practice compulsory education; but these are projects of vital and lasting importance. Even if it means tightening our belts, we should be determined to make our people of all nationalities stronger from generation to generation. I am delighted to have read in the newspapers recently that leading party comrades have deemed it necessary to strengthen education from a strategic viewpoint. I am confident that we will witness the thriving development of education during our current term. On the other hand, we among those who have been engaged in educational work over the years must do our very best in our work so as to live up to the trust and expectations of the party and the people.

Ye Suengtao said: The First Session of the Sixth NPC has accomplished an extremely important task by electing and deciding on a new group of state leaders. I would like to quote Mencius in explaining some of my opinions.

Mencius said that "Mere kindness is not enough to govern, mere law is unable to have itself enforced." "Mere kindness is not enough to govern" means a country cannot be governed well simply with good intentions or with measures that one considers good. The intentions and measures here are by no means unkind, but they are "mere kindness." To govern a country well: 1. there should be correct principles and policies as well as concrete measures that have been proven to be practicable and effective; 2. laws and regulations should be formulated for the people to abide by; 3. the entire people should actively observe the laws and seriously defend them. This will truly lead to socialist law and order instead of a situation where, as Mencius said, "mere law is unable to have itself enforced." Last December, the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC adopted a new constitution which has the socialist characteristics of China and is capable of meeting the needs of modernization. On the basis of this new constitution, the program and measures for the next 5 years have been mapped out in all fields of work and a new group of state leaders has been elected and decided upon. Now we have a powerful and capable leading body as well as an entire people who are extremely united. This is "consummate goodness," not "mere kindness." We can now truly "enforce the law" instead of having "mere law." We have every reason to believe that there will be prolonged stability in our country and greater achievements in our socialist construction.

An Zijie said: This is the first time I attended a CPPCC meeting. For the first time, the CPPCC National Committee considered compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao as one participating unit and made special arrangements to increase the proportion of their representation. This shows that the central authorities are willing to listen to more opinions from the compatriots of Hong Kong and Macao by providing more opportunities to speak out. In her opening speech, Chairman Deng Yingchao mentioned compatriots of Hong Kong and Macao as many as six times. We are extremely moved by this kind attention. We should do our best and suggest ways and means for the peaceful reunification of the motherland and accomplish the monumental task of promoting the great unity and unification and the revitalization of the Chinese nation. This is an arduous task as well as the fundamental aspiration of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Hong Kong needs the motherland and the motherland needs Hong Kong. Now that the whole country is vigorously engaged in economic construction, Hong Kong should also contribute its part toward realizing the four modernizations by playing well its role as a bridge.

Sun Yueqi said: The current sessions of the NPC and the CPPCC National Committee have embodied the guidelines in Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech at the meeting on democratic consultations. The two sessions democratically elected state leaders and leaders of the CPPCC National Committee in conformity with the people's aspirations. Dr Sun Yat-sen's unfulfilled wish was to struggle in unity and revitalize China. Comrade Hu Yaobang has now followed this up and made it read: "do not forget unity and hard

struggle, work to revitalize China," thereby giving the statement tremendous, immediate significance. We, the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, are a democratic party that has inherited Dr Sun Yat'sen's patriotism and spirit of constantly making progress. We are also a component of the patriotic united front under the CPC's leadership. It is all the more necessary for us not to forget unity and hard struggle, work to revitalize China and consciously shoulder the historical tasks. I was a student of mining and have engaged in mining for decades. I was mining in the Kailuan Coal Mine when Tangshan was struck by an earthquake. I was seriously injured when I was trapped under a collapsed building. Thanks to the party's concern, I was rescued from the brink of death. I will be 90 this year. I am especially delighted to witness this grand occasion during my old age, "Seeing the sun shining brightly on the green mountains." Since the party and people want me in this position, I will contribute my share. Energy exploration is now a matter of priority. I think I might be of some help by sharing my knowledge and experience in coal mining. Then I will not be wasting my remaining years.

In his written statement, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai said: China is a unified multinational country. Equality, unity and prosperity of all nationalities are vital to China's future. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, with the vigorous support from the Han people and following the implementation of the various policies, the relationship of equality, unity and mutual assistance among all nationalities has been strengthened, fairly big progress has been made in production in areas inhabited by minority nationalities, the livelihood of the people there has been markedly improved and an excellent situation of prosperity prevails. In her opening speech, Comrade Deng Yingchao stressed that the correct principle that the Han people and the minority people are inseparable from each other should be upheld. Furthermore, they put forward the guiding principle of "two integrations"--integrating the technical capabilities of the areas inhabited by the Han nationality with the rich resources in the minority areas and integrating the exploitation of natural resources in the minority areas with the interests of the people there. This is an important guarantee that the de facto disparity between the nationalities is eliminated and the common prosperity for all nationalities is achieved. It completely conforms to the realities of China where the various nationalities are engaged in socialist construction and reflects the common aspirations of the people of all nationalities. We believe that the implementation of these correct principles will arouse greater patriotic zeal of the people of all nationalities, bring greater prosperity to the minority areas, promote the great unity and unification of China, benefit our great nation and fulfill our long-cherished aim of revitalizing China.

He said: The policy of freedom of religious belief is a long-term policy of China. Proper religious activities will be protected by state laws. All attempts to use religion for illegal and disruptive activities should be exposed and punished. The implementation of the party's policy toward religion will certainly arouse the socialist enthusiasm of the people of all nationalities for building China into a highly civilized and highly democratic country.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPPCC RESOLUTION CALLS FOR REVITALIZING CHINA

0W230809 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1432 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jun (XINHUA)--Resolution of the First Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee

(Adopted by the First Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee on 22 June 1983)

The first session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee is convened in an excellent situation in which national construction is thriving and people of all nationalities are elated. The session is lively, democratic, united and invigorating.

The present national committee is of unprecedentedly wide representation. On the basis of full preparations and repeated consultations, the session has elected the leaders of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee. This vividly shows the further development and strengthening of the patriotic united front in our country and the further strengthening of the CPC's cooperation with various democratic parties, democratic personages without party affiliation and patriotic personages of various circles. The great unity and unification of the Chinese nation is a reliable guarantee for the thriving of all our undertakings.

The session holds: At a democratic consultation meeting sponsored by the CPC Central Committee and attended by personages of various circles on invitation, Comrade Hu Yaobang issued the call "Don't forget unity and hard struggle, work to revitalize China." This call of far-reaching significance constitutes an important guideline for the work of the CPPCC from now on. CPPCC committees at all levels should carry out this guideline in all their work and activities.

The session heard and discussed the opening speech made by Comrade Deng Yingchao whom the Presidium of the session entrusted to do so. The session unanimously considers the opening speech an important document for

continuously consolidating and developing the patriotic united front under new conditions and creating a new situation in CPPCC work. CPPCC committees at all levels should organize their members and other people to conscientiously study and profoundly grasp this document and to carry it out in their work and activities.

All CPPCC National Committee members attended the First Session of the Sixth NPC as observers. They heard and discussed Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on government work, Vice Premier Yao Yilin's report on the 1983 plan for national economic and social development and Minister Wang Bingqian's report on final state accounts for 1982. They approved the reports and raised a number of useful proposals.

The session holds: In his report Premier Zhao Ziyang basically summed up government work over the past 5 years, reiterated and expounded a series of correct principles and policies, and made further planning and arrangements to bring about a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. This report is of great guiding significance for consolidating and developing the excellent situation on various fronts and continuing to push ahead with various undertakings. The session holds that the main tasks outlined in the report for the next 5 years are positive, realistic and inspiring. In carrying out these tasks, all concerned departments should step up their inspection in order to ensure their fulfillment. All CPPCC National Committee members attending the session unanimously indicated that it is necessary to brace up, to unite as one, to be determined to carry out reforms and to work hard to carry out various tasks.

The CPPCC session warmly supports the new state leaders elected or appointed by the First Session of the Sixth NPC. The session believes that the new state leadership will certainly guarantee long-term stability of our great country and sound development of our socialist cause.

The session holds: The Fifth CPPCC National Committee under the outstanding leadership of Comrade Deng Xiaoping made significant contributions in uniting all forces, assisting the CPC and the people's government in setting things right, implementing the united front policies, consolidating and developing the patriotic united front, enlivening political life, promoting economic construction and carrying out people's diplomacy. The session unanimously expresses satisfaction with the fruitful work of the Fifth National Committee.

The session holds: In the next 5 years, CPPCC committees at all levels should regard this as their major task--assisting concerned departments to develop various undertakings centered around economic construction and bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in our country's financial and economic situation, the standards of social conduct and the style of work, a goal set by the 12th CPC National Congress. At present it is particularly necessary for them to supervise and assist concerned departments

in implementing the united front and other policies. This is the key to bringing about a new situation in united front and CPPCC. CPPCC committees at all levels must grasp this firmly and well and overcome the idea of "being almost done." The CPPCC should give full play to democracy, open more avenues for people to air their views and develop democratic consultation in a variety of ways and through various channels. It is necessary to organize CPPCC committee members to conduct investigation and study, in a planned way and with due emphasis, and to offer opinions and suggestions concerning major issues centered around the four modernizations. It is essential to actively disseminate advanced ideas, to do propaganda and educational work with a view to building a socialist spiritual civilization, to abide by and uphold the Constitution, to strengthen the concept of the legal system and to struggle against illegal activities. It is necessary to conscientiously carry out the principles of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal or woe," to carry forward the fine tradition of maintaining close ties with the masses and to give further play to the CPPCC's role of political consultations and democratic supervision.

During their long-time cooperation with the CPC, various democratic parties and democratic personages without party affiliation have made significant contributions to our country's revolution and construction. They have broken new paths and made remarkable achievements in serving social modernization in recent years. The CPPCC should energetically support the enthusiasm and creative initiative of the various democratic parties and people's organizations in further carrying out consulting and servicing activities in the economic, cultural, educational, scientific and technological fields in a common effort to successfully run all affairs in our country.

The session holds: History and the need to make our socialist motherland strong dictate that we attach importance to knowledge and intellectuals, arouse intellectuals' enthusiasm and bring their specialities and abilities into full play in serving the socialist modernization drive. As a pool of qualified personnel with knowledge and rich experiences of culture, science and other fields of study, the CPPCC is fully capable of making outstanding achievements in building a socialist material and spiritual civilization. According to its own characteristics, the CPPCC should vigorously do its work among intellectuals--especially among CPPCC intellectual-members-- and help them in performing their duties and participating in activities of the CPPCC. It should assist related departments in carrying out policies toward intellectuals, and encourage and help intellectuals to integrate themselves better with workers and peasants and establish a genuine comradely relationship so that intellectuals will play their important role to the full in socialist modernization.

The session holds: The CPPCC should assist the government in carrying out the nationalities policy, continuously strengthening the socialist national relationship of equality, unity and mutual assistance and developing the

economy and culture of minority nationality areas. The CPPCC should help the government carry out the policy on religion and unite personages of religious circles and the broad masses of religious believers to make concerted efforts to undertake socialist modernization. It should strengthen its ties and unity with our compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese nationals residing abroad, bring their patriotic spirit into full play, further arouse their enthusiasm and contribute to the great unity and unification of the motherland and its cause of construction.

The session unanimously approves of the position and principles explained by Comrade Deng Yingchao in her opening speech concerning peaceful reunification of the motherland. The session holds that the position and principles are truly aimed at making the country strong and prosperous and revitalizing the nation. They are both realistic and reasonable. The Taiwan authorities should give them serious consideration and make positive responses. The Taiwan issue is our country's internal affair which brooks no interference by any foreign country. The CPPCC should hold high the banner of patriotism and unite with all the people who favor the reunification of the motherland so they can work in concert for the peaceful reunification of the motherland. The CPPCC should actively support its committee members, democratic parties and their members that maintain contacts with personages of various circles in Taiwan to do this work well in order to promote early reunification of the motherland.

The session holds: In the face of the complicated international situation, we should strive for a peaceful environment favorable to our construction. To this end the CPPCC should take the initiative in carrying out people's diplomacy more vigorously. Democratic parties, people, organizations and personages of all circles that maintain extensive contacts and are influential abroad should be fully mobilized to expand and strengthen unity and cooperation with friendly organizations and personages in a growing number of countries--especially third world countries--so as to contribute to opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace.

The session emphatically points out: We are now in a new period of great historic change. The task before us of achieving socialist modernization is an unprecedentedly great yet arduous historic task. We must have a correct guiding ideology and rich knowledge of modern science in order to take up this heavy task of the times. For this reason the session on members of CPPCC committees at all levels and other related personages to respond positively to Comrade Hu Yaobang's call for people in all trades and professions to study anew. The session hopes that more and more CPPCC committee members will diligently study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, raise their scientific and technological level and conscientiously link their work with the future of the nation, the destiny of the country and the socialist and communist cause. Thus we will be able to keep a clear head and a stand and successfully advance along the broad socialist road while carrying out arduous construction tasks in complicated social phenomena at home and abroad.

The session holds: The CPPCC Constitution adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee explicitly defines the CPPCC's nature, role, tasks, organizational principles and basic work. While studying and implementing the documents of this session, it is necessary to organize people to continue their study of the CPPCC Constitution.

The session calls for the Standing Committee of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee and local CPPCC committees at all levels to take the initiative in going all out to do their work, to strengthen the building of CPPCC organizations and to bring about a new situation in the work of the CPPCC.

The session holds: The situation in our country is excellent but difficulties still exist. We must, under CPC leadership, work hard with one heart and one mind, carry forward the spirit of building up the country with diligence and frugality, overcome obstacles on our road of advance, confidently push ahead with our socialist modernization and make new contributions to re-vitalizing China.

CSO: 4005/968

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LOCAL LEADERS PLEDGE TO FOLLOW STATE LEADERSHIP

OW242132 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] In the past few days, large numbers of cadres and the masses throughout China have pledged to follow the leadership of the newly-elected state leaders, conscientiously implement the guidelines of the First Session of the Sixth NPC, further engage in economic and structural reforms, perfect democracy and the legal system and ensure steady progress for socialist modernization.

Liu Jie, first secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, said: In accordance with the stipulations of the new Constitution, the First Session of the Sixth NPC elected the state president. This signifies a more perfect state structure, socialist democracy and legal system for China. I am convinced that under the correct leadership of the new state leaders, a new situation will be created for socialist modernization in China.

Wang Fang, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, said: The election of state leaders by the First Session of the Sixth NPC is a vivid expression of socialist democracy as well as an important event that guarantees prosperity for the state and happiness for the people. We should firmly implement the guidelines of this meeting, ensure the success of economic and structural reforms, further perfect socialist democracy and legal system and redouble our efforts to ensure steady progress for socialist modernization.

Wei Zhimin, vice chairman of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, said: The First Session of the Sixth NPC elected leading state organs in accordance with the new constitution. This embodies the principle of democratic centralism and signifies a departure from the practice of "what I say goes." It is a successful reform in China's leadership structure.

(Li Denggui), secretary of the Political and Legal Affairs Committee of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, said: We must take concrete actions to implement the session's guidelines and do our work well in all fields. As

far as the legal system is concerned, we must act according to what Premier Zhao Ziyang said in his government work report: Further improve the work in this field, see to it that all laws are observed and strictly enforced and that lawbreakers are punished, and ensure that the material and spiritual civilizations develop smoothly.

(Zhang Ge), deputy secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Yuncheng Prefectural CPC Committee in Shanxi who was recently praised by the masses for upholding principle in doing the party's discipline inspection work, said: It is our duty to safeguard the party's regulations and discipline as well as the two civilizations. As a discipline inspector, I will make greater efforts to safeguard the party's discipline and the people's legitimate rights and interests under the leadership of the new state leaders.

Ying Yiquan, vice chairman of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and chairman of the provincial women's federation, said: The newly-elected state leaders and leaders of the CPPCC National Committee are concerned about work for women and children. As the work on democracy and the legal system improves, the legitimate rights and interests of women and children in China will be further safeguarded. As a cadre in women's work, I must work harder in this respect.

Lin Kewu, vice chairman of the Guangxi Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, said: The state leaders just elected are revolutionaries who enjoy popular support. We have full confidence in the motherland's future under their leadership and look forward to a bright future for Guangxi.

When the news of the election of state leaders by the First Session of the Sixth NPC spread to Xizang Autonomous Region, people of all nationalities in Xizang were overjoyed. (Luo-pu-qu-geng), female Tibetan deputy leader of the No 5 Production Team of (Taigongtang) Commune in Chengguan District, Lhasa City, said: Our lives will get better year after year now that we have these leaders to guide and support us. Xuekang Tudeng Nima, vice chairman of the Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, said: The announcement of the new state leading body delighted us Tibetan people. With these leaders at the helm, the futures of our country and Xizang are full of promise.

CSO: 4005/968

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEADERS ATTEND LIAO CHENGZHI SERVICES

OW240631 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1544 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 23 June (XINHUA)--Body of Comrade Liao Chengzhi, who struggled for over half a century for the people's revolutionary cause and the unity and reunification of the motherland, rested peacefully amid clusters of flowers and pines. His face was composed and his stalwart body was covered by a CPC flag. At 0800 this morning, group after group of people arrived in the condolence hall at Beijing Hospital to pay their last respects to him. Among them were proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation who had fought side by side with him, international friends who had made a special trip to Beijing, overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao as well as people from all walks of life in Beijing, totaling more than 2,000 people. They stood in silence before his remains in grievous mourning. Many were choked with tears, some cried bitterly.

Party and state leaders Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Deng Yongchao, Xu Xiangqian and Ulanhu stood in mournful silence before Comrade Liao Chengzhi's remains and extended cordial regards to Comrade Liao Chengzhi's wife, Jing Puchun, his sister, Liao Mengxing and his other relatives keeping vigil at the mourning hall.

Also paying their last respects to Comrade Liao Chengzhi's remains were other party and state leaders and responsible persons of the Central Military Commission, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate and the CPPCC National Committee Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Fang Yi, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Zhang Tingfa, Hu Qiaomu, Ni Zhifu, Yao Yilin, Qin Jiwei, Chen Muhua, Deng Liqun, Gu Mu, Chen Pixian, Hu Qili, Qiao Shi, Hao Jianxiu, Bo Yibo, Wang Heshou, Geng Biao, Hu Juewen, Xu Deheng, Peng Chong, Wang Renzhong, Zhu Xuefan, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, Seypidin, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Hu Yuzhi, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Han Xianchu, Huang Hua, Li Peng, Tian Jiyun, Kang Shien, Ji Pengfei, Zhan Jingfu, Wu Xueqian, Wang Bingqian, Song Ping, Hong Xuezhi, Zheng Tianxiang, Yang Yichen, Yang Jingren, Liu Lantao, Lu Dingyi, Cheng Zihua, Kang Keqing, Ji Fang, Zhuang Xiquan, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Hu Ziang, Wang Kunlun, Qian Changzhao, Dong Qiwu, Zhou Shutao, Yang Chengwu, Xiao Hua, Chen Zaidao, Lu Zhengcao, Zhou Peiyuan, Miao Yuntai, Wang Guangying, Fei Xiaotong, Zhao Puchu, Ye Shengtao and Qu Wu.

Comrade Hoang Van Hoan also went to Beijing Hospital to pay his last respects to Comrade Liao Chengzhi's remains.

Japanese government special envoy Yoshimi Furui also came to extend condolences. He bowed at Comrade Liao Chengzhi's remains in mournful silence and stood there for a long time.

Others who went to extend condolences were some members of the NPC Standing Committee, Standing Committee members of the CPPCC National Committee and deputies to the First Session of the Sixth NPC, members to the First Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee and responsible persons of the various departments of the CPC Central Committee and state organs, various general departments, branches and services of the Chinese PLA and responsible persons of various democratic parties and mass organizations.

Compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao and Taiwan also viewed Comrade Liao Chengzhi's remains in silence with tears in their eyes. Professor Lin Daguang, who knew Liao Chengzhi for a long time, arrived in Beijing Hospital early this morning. He walked quietly near Liao Chengzhi's remains, took a picture for remembrance and expressed his profound grief. Compatriots He Xian and Ma Wanqi from Hong Kong and Macao were friends of Comrade Liao Chengzhi during the early period of liberation. They were in Beijing attending the Sixth NPC and the Sixth CPPCC meetings. They went to Comrade Liao Chengzhi's residence to extend condolences as soon as they heard about his death. They wrote a memorial poem to express their grief: "A model of loyalty and decency for generations to come, a person of outstanding ability, he suddenly faded away. Pained with grief beyond words, we vow to emulate this favored son of God." Others who paid last respects were Fei Yimin, Wang Guang, Wang Kuancheng, An Zijie, Huo Yingdong, Li Ziyong, Li Jusheng, Qi Feng, Ke Ping, Tang Bingda, Luo Guixiang, Yang Guang, Ma Meng, Xu Jiatun, Huang Wenqin, Zhang Liao Fuyuan, Bo-ren-te-gu-si, Yang Yongkang, Ying Xingjiu, Jin Yutang, Wang Huizhu, Feng Dayong, Yuan Xiaoyuan, Weng Fulin, Li Mingze, Bao Yuxing and his wife, Liu Dinzong and his wife, Cha Maosheng, Chen Zhikun and his wife, Dai Chengkong, Yi Min, Fan Zhangnian and Shen Guoying.

The more than 70 Japanese friends who had made a special trip to Beijing to extend condolences looked very sad as they reviewed Comrade Liao Chengzhi's remains. Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of Japan's Komeito, paid his last respects to Comrade Liao Chengzhi at Beijing Hospital on 21 June, ahead of schedule. As soon as he saw Comrade Liao Chengzhi's remains, he cried: "Mr Liao, Mr Liao." Before he left the mourning hall, he saw Comrade Jing Puchun and extended condolences to members of the deceased's family. Seimin Miyazaki, adviser to the Japan-China Friendship Association, whose friendship with the Liao family spanned over two generations, this time brought along his son to extend condolences. He said that by so doing, his son could meet Liao Chengzhi's son to cement the friendship for the third generation and let the Japan-China friendship carry on from generation to generation.

Koreya Senda, permanent member of the board of directors of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, who knew Comrade Liao Chengzhi in the early 1930's when they were both students in Germany and put on a charity show together for relief purposes. Today this white-haired old man told a reporter after the condolences: "We saw Mr Liao again in 1981 when we arrived in Beijing to give a performance. It was a great joy for old friends meetings each other again. Mr Liao hosted a banquet for us after he saw the performance. I didn't realize that that was the last time I would see him. Koreya Senda said: "It is very regrettable to have lost such a unique personality. Also present today to extend condolences were Japanese friends Haruo Okada, Tokuma Utsunomiya, Torao Miyagama, Shigekazu Koga, Heishiro Ogawa, Takeshi Inoke, Kinkazu Saionji, Kaheta Okazaki, Hisao Kuroda and Tadashi Yaoita.

Chen Xiangtao, younger sister of Chen Xiangmei, who had made a special trip from Hong Kong to Beijing to extend condolences, told Jing Puchun at the mourning hall today while tightly grasping her hand: Sister Xiangmei asked me to tell you that she was saddened by uncle's death and hoped that you would take care of your health.

Other relatives who paid last respects to Comrade Liao Chengzhi's remains were Kiao Liumei, Huang Yuanfen, Huang Xuefen, Lu Jingtong, He Pianquan, Jing Peiheng, Jing Chunlan, Chen Xuanyuan, Liao Deyao, Yuan Xiaoyuan and Deng Guangyin.

After the ceremony to bid farewell, Comrade Liao Chengzhi's remains were escorted by Comrades Song Renqiong, Chen Pixian and Chen Yeping and family members to Baobaoshan for cremation.

CSO: 4005/968

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING TELEVISION SHOWS LIAO CHENGZHI MEMORIAL MEETING

HK270534 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 24 June begins its newscast with an 11-minute filmed report on the memorial meeting for late NPC Vice Chairman Qiao Chengzhi, which is held in Beijing's Great Hall of the People earlier that day.

The film begins with shots of Changan Street, Tiananmen Square, and the facade of the Chinese Foreign Ministry building, where national flags are seen flying at half-mast. The camera then cuts to a full shot of one end of a hall in the Great Hall of the People, in the center of which is a portrait of Liao Chengzhi hanging on the wall, flanked by wreath. Under the portrait is Liao's cinerary urn, placed on a platform, below which are seen three wreaths from Liao's widow, sister and relatives. The camera then zooms in to give a close-up shot of Liao's portrait. This is followed by a pan shot showing the wreaths presented by Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Ulanhua, Wang Zhen, Yang Shangkun, CPC Central Committee, CPC Advisory Commission, NPC Standing Committee, State Council, CPC Military Commission, CPC Discipline Inspection Commission, CPPCC National Committee, and other organizations and mass bodies. There are also close-up shots of the wreaths presented by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakazone, Hoang Van Hoan, Anna Chennault, Loretta Fung, Hajime Fukuda (speaker of the Japanese House of Representatives), Masatoshi Tokunaga (speaker of the Japanese House of Councillors), former Japanese Prime Ministers Tanaka, Fukuda, Suzhuki, and Miki, and other Japanese personages.

After a shot of Liao's cinerary urn on the platform, the camera pans to show Liao's widow, his sister Liao Mengxing, his sons, daughters, and other relatives standing at the side of the urn. The following leaders are then seen entering the hall: Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Ulanhu, Hu Qiaomu, Wan Li, Bo Yibo, Hu Qili, Yu Giuli (in PLA uniform), Qiao Shi, Xu Deheng, Yang Dezhi (in PLA uniform), Qin Jiwei (in PLA uniform), Ji Pengfei, Fang Yi, Li Desheng, Hu Yuzhi, Wang Renzhong, Liu Lantao, Wei Guoqing, Wang Guangying, Chen Zaidao (in [word indistinct] uniform), Zhang Tingfa, Hoang Van Hoan, Geng Biao, Peng Chong, Wang Zhen, and Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme. Then there is a full shot of Yoshimi Furui, Japanese special envoy, standing in the

hall. Behind him are Yang Jingren, Xiao Hua, and an unidentified person. This is followed by a shot of Haruo Okada, deputy speaker of the Japanese House of Representatives, and other unidentified Japanese persons entering the hall.

Following a long shot of the hall, where several hundred mourners are seen standing in rows, the camera gives a loose medium shot of Peng Zhen standing between Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang, announcing the opening of the memorial meeting. Funeral music is then played and the mourners are seen observing a moment of silence, while the camera pans from right to left to show the following leaders standing in the first row: Deng Yingchao, Zhao Ziyang, Peng Zhen, Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, Li Xiannian, Ulanhu, Wan Li, Xu Deheng, Fang Yi, Hu Qili, Hoang Van Hoan, and Qiao Shi. Then the camera pans from left to right to show the following leaders standing in the first row: Deng Yingchao, Li Desheng (in PLA uniform), Bo Yibo, Hu Qiaomu, Yu Qiuli, Yang Dezhi and Qin Jiwei.

At the end of the silent tribute, Peng Zhen is seen and heard inviting Li Xiannian to speak. Then Li is seen and heard delivering a eulogy, a summary of which is read by the announcer in a voice-[word indistinct]. While Li is speaking, the camera occasionally pans to show the meeting participants. Yang Shangkun is seen standing to the right of Qiao Shi, and Wang Renzhong, Hu Yuzhi, Hao Jianxiu, Liu Lantao, Wang Guangying, Lu Zhengcao, Peng Chong, and Furui are seen standing to the left of Qin Liwei in the first row. Wang Zhen is seen standing behind Deng Xiaoping.

When Li finishes speaking, the meeting participants are seen bowing three times to Liao's portrait. Then Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, Li Xiannian, Hu Yaobang, Deng Yingchao, Peng Zhen, Zhao Ziyang, Ulanhu, and Wan Li are seen shaking hands with Liao's widow, sister and other relatives. The film ends with a long shot of meeting participants standing while leaders are leaving the hall.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FEI XIAOTONG URGES DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION

HK270953 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jun 83 p 6

[Article by Fei Xiaotong [6316 1321 6639], vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee: "Close Attention Should Be Paid to Development of Intellectual Resources"]

[Text] I heartily support Premier Zhao's statement on developing education, science and culture in his government work report at the First Session of the Sixth NPC. He exhorted us: "Close attention should be paid to development of intellectual resources in the future." He also said that education and science constitute a necessary prerequisite for the economic upsurge. He called on us to go all out to enhance the people's scientific and cultural level, ideological consciousness, and moral standards, which all constitute a strong motive force for socioeconomic development as a whole and for the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

I, and all the comrades in the group I belong to, eagerly hope that a solid foundation for the development of intellectual resources will be laid within the tenure of the current CPPCC. In order to realize this desire, we hold that we must grasp two vital points: 1) increase intellectual investment; and 2) effect compulsory elementary education.

Intellectual investment provides material conditions for developing intellectual resources, and this calls for the state to place more money in undertakings for cultivating the people's intelligence, or to increase its educational spending. We deeply understand the fiscal difficulties of the government. However, we do not think that intellectual investment can be made only after surplus financial resources are achieved on the basis of economic prosperity. This idea does not conform to the proposition that intellectual investment constitutes a prerequisite for economic prosperity. Since it is a prerequisite, first priority should be given to it. The problem is not whether we have the strength to increase intellectual investment but whether we have the determination to do so. In my opinion, we have the condition at present to first fix a proportion for educational spending when a state budget is to be drawn up. Now, in other countries, educational spending generally accounts for over 15 percent of the state budget. But that in our country in 1982 only accounted for 10 percent. Can we say that the reason why the proportion of educational spending cannot be increased is that proportions of investment in other fields are first to be fixed up, and that no sufficient room can be left for education?

Many of our comrades understand the difficulties of the department in charge of financial affairs. Some of them have even suggested issuing education bonds. We believe that the people throughout the country are willing to further tighten their belts for the purpose of providing better education for their children. This is a fine tradition of our Chinese nation--parents are willing to work hard like oxen and horses for better educational conditions for their children.

According to the last census, people who are illiterate and semi-illiterate throughout the country total more than 235 million. That is to say, almost one out of every four people in our population cannot read and write or cannot do so, well. What a startling figure this is! It also lays bare a serious trauma caused by the 10 years of turmoils. We must have a spirit of sleeping on brushwood and tasting gall to remind ourselves every minute that we should not eat and sleep at ease if this figure is not eliminated. We hold that on the one hand, we should take immediate action to wipe out illiteracy and, on the other hand, we should resolutely effect compulsory elementary education.

The popularization of compulsory elementary education is clearly prescribed in Article 19 of the new Constitution we adopted last year, but we have not seen any concrete measures of this thus far. At present, more and more people have come to realize that modernization will not be possible if there are not sufficient scientific and technological personnel. But how can we rapidly train more professionally competent personnel? In our opinion, there must be solid foundation for cultivating talented people, that is, a high cultural level of the people throughout the country. In a previous period, impetuosity seemed to exist in regard to the issue of cultivating able people. Therefore, attention was mainly paid to those key schools and key classes. But practice has showed that key schools and classes cannot cultivate a large number of talented people; rather, they may greatly frustrate the enthusiasm for study of most students who cannot enter key schools and classes. This can be seen more clearly in the countryside. There, the number of "drifting students" is continuously increasing. The so-called "drifting students" refer to students who discontinue their schooling before graduation. They think they have no hope of entering secondary schools or universities, so they would rather have a job earlier. This is one of the reasons for the appearance of new illiteracy. We hold that attention should be paid to developing intellectual resources throughout the country rather than cultivating a small number of elites. The raising of standards should be based on popularization. The pressing matter of the moment is to effect compulsory elementary education as prescribed in the Constitution.

By compulsory education we mean that a law should be laid down, stipulating that children throughout the country have the right to receive free elementary education and that all parents have the duty to sent their children to school. People who do not fulfill this duty must be punished. At present, all developed countries have effected this system. We are determined to build ours into a socialist country with a high degree of

civilization, so we must not allow ourselves to lag behind other countries in this field. We should also notice that there are only 17 years from now to the year 2000. Results must be achieved within 5 to 10 years rather than in a century. Otherwise, more difficulties will emerge in the modernization drive in the future days.

It takes 10 years to grow trees, but 100 years to rear people. Increasing intellectual investment, eliminating illiteracy, and effecting compulsory education all seem to be something requiring money, but in fact they are all of vital and lasting importance. We would rather live more frugally to ensure that future generations of our Chinese nation will have better and better education. Recently, I was glad to learn from press reports that leading comrades of the party have realized the strategic importance of the necessity to strengthen education. We, who have been engaged in educational work for many years, will of course do our utmost to work in our glorious posts so as to justify the trust and expectations of the party and the people.

CSO: 4005/968

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL COMMITTEE RURAL WORK DOCUMENT DISCUSSED

HK240827 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jun 83 p 3

["Excerpts" of Document No 2 of the CPC Central Committee, 1983: "Strengthen Ideological and Political Work in the Countryside"]

[Text] 1. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee has rectified the erroneous "leftist" deviation, restored the fine party tradition of seeking truth from facts and following the mass line, adopted a series of important political and economic measures to bring order out of chaos, and worked out and implemented policies to further enliven the economy. In recent years, the party organizations at all levels have carried out a lot of convincing ideological and political work, centered on every important plan drawn up by the CPC Central Committee, among party members, cadres and the masses. They also successively organized groups to study upholding the four basic principles, the "Resolution on Some Problems in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the State," and documents of the 12th CPC National Congress. At present the peasants are filled with exultation, high-spirited and vigorous. They have more faith in the party than before, and ardently love socialism. The relations between the party and masses, and between cadres and masses, have been greatly improved. The situation in the vast countryside is very good as the economy there is thriving, and political stability and unity have been achieved. Hence, the party has achieved remarkable results in ideological and political work in the countryside.

At the same time, we should also realize that our present socialist economy in the countryside is quite insufficient in terms of material base, and there has been no fundamental change in the backwardness of culture and education. To a certain degree, the peasants are still deeply influenced by old thinking. The general mood of rural society in many places is adversely affected by the decadent feudal capitalist thinking and unlawful activities of anti-socialist hostile elements and criminals. After the decade of chaos, the party work style is still fundamentally unimproved. The situation of neglecting and not being good at ideological and political work in the party organizations at grassroots level remains unchanged. All these problems need to be solved through positive measures.

Therefore, in accordance with the plan drawn up by the 12th CPC National Congress, we must build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization while building a high level of material civilization. As for enlivening the economy, we must greatly strengthen and improve the party's ideological and political work in the rural areas and gradually raise the consciousness of the peasants, while we continue to relax some policies, so that everyone will strive to become a socialist peasant with ideals, morals, culture and discipline, who loves the motherland, socialism, the Communist Party and the collective. Thus, they can unite as one and rouse themselves in creating a new situation in socialist modernization in an all-round way.

2. Under party leadership, the political status, economic status, and mental attitude of our peasants have undergone fundamental changes as a result of the revolutionary war, land reform, socialist remolding, and socialist construction. They have cast off class exploitation and oppression, becoming the masters of socialist society. They have turned from small private property owners with a spontaneous tendency toward private ownership, into cooperative economic laborers with socialist consciousness. From their experience of political and economic practice in the past 30 years and by contrasting the social production development, material, cultural and livelihood changes of the present with the past, they have realized the advantages of practicing the socialist system and the necessity of strengthening the worker-peasant alliance. Their destiny is more closely related with the interests of the whole state and the destiny of the working class.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the peasants have supported the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output. Basically speaking, this is not a return to the practice of individual farming but a way to overcome the disadvantages of "eating from the same big pot" and "issuing confused orders" in the practice of collectivism, in order to construct a socialist agricultural economic system which suits our situation better. Since they carry out that system, they arrange their production in accordance with the state plan; enthusiastically sell agricultural and sideline products to the state and pay the accumulation fund and public welfare fund to the collectives; develop a diversified economy and improve commodity production; positively adopt modern scientific agricultural techniques and modern management style to further improve the production conditions; determinedly join hands in capital construction for water conservancy works, on farmland, and for public services, such as culture and welfare facilities; coordinate antidisaster and relief work; and organize various forms of combinations among the specialized households. All these show that the peasants remold themselves while they are in the process of remolding the objective world. They have taken an initial step out of the old and narrow realm of thought of small private property owners, derived from the natural economy. They are no longer small private property owners hesitating at the crossroads.

However, the peasants today inevitably still have the remains of the old mentality and old thinking in their thought, though they are socialist laborers with socialist consciousness. This is because they were small private property owners in the past. This situation cannot be completely changed in the short term but demands long-term and arduous work. Furthermore, class struggle will continue to exist through various forms. Therefore, we must firmly and correctly carry out the struggle against capitalist ideology and the corrosive influence of vestiges of the feudalist ideology.

3. The tasks of ideological and political work in the countryside for the party at present and in the near future are: within the next 3 to 5 years, to strive to ensure peasants understand completely and profoundly the spirit of the 12th CPC Party Congress documents and the party's rural principles and policies, and also have the courage to work hard for prosperity and accomplish the "three considerations," in accordance with the strategic plans drawn up by the 12th CPC Party Congress and focusing on the central idea of rural work, that is, to make the peasants prosperous as soon as possible, to transform the grassroots cadres and party members through study and rectification of incorrect styles of work; and bring about the fundamental changes in the party work style and the general mood of society.

At present, we must emphasize study of the 12th CPC Congress documents and the "notice from the CPC Central Committee on publishing the 'Some Problems in Current Rural Economic Policy in the Countryside,'". We must train the cadres and party members in rotation first through the steps of putting the training of party members before the nonparty people, and putting the training of cadres before the masses. We must also carry out propaganda and education among the peasants in accordance with the "Outline of Current Agricultural, Ideological and Political Propaganda and Education" so as to make the peasants deeply believe that the party's rural policies are constant. Thus, misunderstanding and doubt regarding the present party policies, particularly on the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, among some cadres and peasants can be eliminated. On this basis, we can mobilize the masses and work out rural pacts with the peasants through democratic discussions. Then, we may organize the production teams to work out production contracts with the contracted households, carry out the production plans and adopt production techniques and measures, and continue to struggle for creating a new situation in socialist construction in the countryside.

4. We must correctly and fully explain the differences and relationships between the present party policies and the communist ideal. We must integrate education in future prospects with the present policies. We must educate the peasants to gradually establish the lofty ideal of and faith in communism, to continue to cultivate the communist morals and custom, and to develop the communist attitude toward labor. On the other hand, we must let them understand that all the present party policies are at the initial stage of communism, that is, they are the policies of the historical period of socialism, which is the implementation of communism at the present stage.

We must not implement policies now that should be carried out in the future, nor must we allow a repeat of mistakes such as stirring up the wind of communism, taking over everything for the public, implementing egalitarianism, or taking away private plots.

The system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output must be carried out over a long period of time. We must not allow any hasty change that goes against the wishes of the people. At present, we must educate the peasants in "one insistence (insistence on the socialise line)," "two constants (to maintain the constant of public ownership system and responsibility system)," and "three consideratios (to consider the interests of the state, collective, and individual)." Thus, the peasants can develop agricultural production and work hard for prosperity with their hearts at ease; can correctly handle the interest relationships between the state, collective and individual; can handle well the relations between the right to make their own decisions and following the guideline of the state plan; can handle well the relationship between individual laboring for prosperity and helping each other, the helping of not so wealthy peasants by well-to-do peasants, and achieving common prosperity. We must deeply implant in the hearts of the peasants the thinking of "eating first, then construction." We must educate the peasants in materialism and atheism, promote scientific knowledge and be against feudal superstition. We must educate them in the legal system so that everyone observes the law and establishes good social order and practice. We must educate them in ways of protecting women and children, such as practicing population control, birth control, equality of sexes, and so on. We must educate the youth in historical knowledge and revolutionary traditions in accordance with their characteristics. We must educate the national minorities in their areas in the aim of carrying out policies toward them, so that they will unite as one.

5. When we are educating the peasants, we must act in light of their thinking and living conditions by following the principle of closely combining theory with reality. We must shift the practice of judging cases as they stand to judging them with regard to theory. We must combine the practice of solving ideological problems with being concerned for the well-being of the masses. Through their own observation, deep thinking, comparison, and testing, we must heighten the consciousness and emancipate the mind of the peasants by following the principle of voluntary participation and by emphasizing self-education. We must talk to them patiently and bring them round and teach them with skill and patience by following the principle of mediation and by emphasizing positive education and praise. We must not oppress them nor do things in an oversimplified and crude way. We must analyze problems in the view of dialectical materialism and historical materialism. We must answer questions, respect materialism and uphold dialectics.

We must integrate ideological and political work with economic work and must not carry them out separately. We must insert ideological and political work into the economic activities and varied kinds of professional work, and into every aspect of peasants' daily life. We must frequently arm the minds of masses politically so that they can continually acquire new knowledge, which will promote the economic construction and the advancement of various tasks.

We must use different kinds of method for different kinds of target. We must be good at noticing, and highly praise, the advanced peasants in the countryside who resolutely follow the party and take the lead in the four modernizations drive, and also rely on them to unite and educate the peasant masses.

We must strictly distinguish between and handle properly the two different types of contradictions. We must deal with those illegal and criminal cases in accordance with the law, no matter whether their nature is contradictions between ourselves and the enemy or contradictions among the people. Contradictions between advanced and backward, correct and erroneous, and right and wrong are problems of ideology and recognition, and are contradictions among the people. We must enthusiastically use the method of teaching and helping to solve the problems by the formula of unity-criticism-unity. We must be patient if somebody cannot be convinced temporarily.

During our ideological and political work in the rural areas in the past, we have accumulated some practical experience and methods, such as recalling the past and contrasting it with the present, setting up typical examples, learning from the advanced, helping those lagging behind, and so on. We should develop and perfect these experiences and methods in accordance with the new situation. During that period, we also have learned some bitter experience which we should bear in mind and take warnings. We must conscientiously sum up our experience and lessons.

In the past 2 years, many local authorities have used some new methods when carrying out ideological and political work, after bringing order out of chaos. These new methods are mainly: 1) by organizing rural pacts, they organize the activities of establishing civilized villages and civilized families, and change the look of the countryside. They strengthen the unity among peasants and family harmony, and establish socialist new practices; 2) By highly praising the advanced examples, selecting fine party members, model cadres, five-good commune members, and praising the specialized households, those households who make their fortune by working hard, and all kinds of advanced personages in order for the advanced to lead the not-so-advanced; 3) By summing up and comparison. With the many facts of past success and failure which are widely known, they draw clear lines of demarcation in applying policies and clear distinction between right and wrong so that the cadres and masses can carry out self-education; 4) By using the bad people, evil deeds, and bad examples as negative education materials to hit at illegal activities and crime; 5) By organizing cultural, scientific and technical activities to construct cultural centers; and 6) By sharing among the party members the responsibility for keeping contact with every household in mass work. This practice particularly suits the new situation since the implementation of the contracted responsibilities system with every household. Thus, this practice helps to strengthen the ties between party members and the masses and brings the fighting force of grassroots party organizations into play, resulting in further improvement in the relationship between the party

and the masses. The facts have proved that these methods are the most effective and the most widely welcomed. We should spread them to other rural areas in line with local conditions. In addition, we should continue to search for new methods to enrich and develop these methods.

6. We should do well the work of educating the party members and cadres. Once the party members and cadres study well, they will form a combat-worthy propaganda team to educate the masses. We should have an overall plan for educating the party members and cadres so that the work can gradually be normalized, standardized, and systematized. All CP committees at provincial, prefectoral and county level must work hard to run the party schools better, and they must organize short-term classes divorced from production. These classes are organized to provide rotational training for rural party members and cadres. Usually, there is a normal training class each year.

We must amplify the party lecture system and study the new party Constitution. Each party branch must choose or recruit part-time lectures for party lessons. All CPC committees at higher level must provide materials for the party lessons and send some suitable comrades to give party lectures to party members at grassroots level.

7. We must treat the work of improving the cultural standard of countryside as an important task and accomplish it systematically. All provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions must regard the construction of cultural and educational, scientific, public health, and physical culture undertakings as an important content when they are drawing up rural development plans.

Without a certain level of cultural and scientific knowledge, the peasants cannot push forward the four modernizations by means of science and technology, nor can they completely wipe out the poison of ignorant and backward ideology left over from the old society, nor can they establish new practice, new morals, and new thinking. Nor could it help the peasants to exercise their democratic rights and supervise organs of state power to overcome malpractices, such as bureaucracy and issuing confused orders.

We must reform our education system in the countryside to suit the requirements of the present situation and the peasants' demands. We must follow the guideline of walking on several legs. We must run various forms of schools so as to gradually form a rural education system with Chinese characteristics. We must bring the intellectuals in countryside and school graduates there into full play. We must exploit the intelligence resources in countryside.

The markets and towns in the countryside will not only be economic centers but should also be political and cultural centers as well as technological promotion centers. We must gradually restore and develop those forms of propagandists, school and factory broadcast stations, cultural centers, film projection units, clubs, exhibition rooms, evening schools, scientific and technological centers, and so on which were effective means in the 1950's. The cost of setting them up should be fixed by the local masses as far as possible. They should be organized by the industry-agriculture enterprises. Some of them may even work as cooperative service centers commonly shared by the peasants.

The news, publications, broadcast, television and cultural departments at all levels must pay attention to the countryside and highly value propaganda and education there. They should do their best for the well-being of the 800 million peasants and to meet the demand of spiritual construction in the countryside by providing interesting cultural activities with lofty ideals. They should encourage writers and artists to observe and learn from the real life in the countryside so that they can create more works of art and write more articles on the countryside.

8. CPC committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership over ideological and political work in the countryside. We must determinedly rectify the unhealthy tendency of concentrating only on economic work but neglecting party political leadership, ideological work, and the evil winds and noxious influences in the society which appeared for a time shortly after the rectification of erroneously expanding the class struggle during the 10 chaotic years. While we are gradually reforming the economic system, we must conscientiously solve the problem of division of work between party and government, and overcome the phenomenon of the party not ruling the party itself and the CPC committees taking on all administrative work.

The leading organs of the party at all levels must insist on building the "two civilizations" at the same time. They should list ideological and political work into their agenda as an important issue and carry out periodic work discussions and reviews. The departments in charge of ideological and political work at all levels must be perfected and strengthened. All commune (township) CPC committees, and party branches in countryside must be assigned competent propagandists. All departments concerned, including the youth, women, and militia organizations, administrative and judicial organizations, and economic work departments in countryside, must do their ideological and political work on their own initiative under the united leadership of the CPC committees.

Since our present population makes up 80 percent of the total national population, we shall gradually strengthen the socialist front in countryside and the worker-peasant alliance if we continue to improve the livelihood, political consciousness, and cultural knowledge standard of the peasants. This work bears decisive significance for us in implementing the great strategic task of creating a new situation in agricultural socialist construction in an all-round way, which was proposed by the 12th CPC Congress. The CPC Central Committee sincerely hopes that all party members will achieve success and make contributions to this great undertakings.

CSO: 4005/968

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REPORT ON EDUCATION MINISTRY LETTER TO GRADUATES' PARENTS

OW300135 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0901 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jun (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Education recently sent parents of graduating college students across the country an open letter entitled "Let Your Children Go Wherever the Motherland Needs Them Most To Put Their Abilities to Good Use." The letter reads in full as follows":

Parents of graduating college students:

Your children are graduating from universities and taking their posts in the four modernizations at a time when the motherland's cause of socialist modernization is developing vigorously, and people with professional skill are needed in all fields. This is a matter for rejoicing. We extend our warm congratulations to you, parents of graduating college students.

All quarters in society, and the parents of graduating college students, are very much concerned about job assignments for college graduates. First of all, we want to make it clear to you that the number of people with professional skill in our country currently far from meets the needs of economic construction and social development. This requires us to send college graduates, who are limited in number, to where they are urgently needed by the four-modernization drive. The government's basic principle and main orientation for assigning jobs to this year's college graduates are to cater to the needs of basic units, to strengthen the production forefront, to ensure the construction of key state projects and to support agricultural production, rural construction, border areas and areas where the economic and cultural foundation is relatively weak.

Large numbers of graduating college students are now considering their applications for jobs according to the needs of socialist modernization. Being enthusiastic about revitalizing China and devoting themselves to the four modernizations, many graduating college students are positively prepared to accept the jobs the state is going to assign them. With great gratitude to the party and the state, the parents of many graduating college students have written letters to universities to express their resolute support for their

children going wherever they are needed most by the four modernizations drive. Some parents have said in their letters: "Nurtured by the party and the people, our children have grown up.... They have acquired knowledge, thanks to the hard educational work by their schools and teachers." "Our children are not our private property. Since the party and state have done so much to make it possible for them to acquire knowledge, we should let them unreservedly contribute their knowledge to the party and the people." Many parents have also said: "The interests of the motherland and the people are above everything else. We do not ask for preferential treatment; our only consideration is the needs of the motherland." Such an attitude is absolutely correct.

It is understood that some parents have different opinions about job assignments for graduating college students: They mainly do not want their children to be assigned to parts of the country other than where they are, or to areas where conditions are rather hard. Such an idea does not fit in with the needs of the four modernizations. Our country is vast in area. The economic and cultural development of various parts of the country is uneven, and their geographic and living conditions are quite different. The distribution of scientists and technicians in our country is still very irrational, and there is an acute shortage of qualified personnel in rural and remote areas, as well as in areas where conditions are rather hard. Many key state projects are located in areas far away from cities, and conditions are generally rather hard in the initial stage of construction of such projects. We believe that, when the urgent needs of national construction are clearly explained to the parents of graduating college students, most of them will actively encourage and support their children to go to work in those places. As some parents have said in their letters to their children's schools, "I love my child, but I love my motherland more." "Although we parents want our children to stay at our side and to take care of us, it is a small matter after all. The great mother, the motherland, now really needs millions of children, and we should subordinate our needs to hers."

Educating and supporting our own children to work in places where the country needs them most and where conditions are hardest is not only of great significance to the four modernizations' drive, but conducive to our children's growth. It is normal and reasonable for every parent to be concerned about and care for his or her children. But different ways of love can produce completely different results. As children should not be spoiled in childhood, strict demands should still be made on them when they grow up. Especially regarding children graduating from college, it is all the more necessary to point out a correct road of growth to them, let them face the world, brave the storms and boldly allow them to go to places where they can temper themselves, grow and accomplish something. It is no way to really love our children to keep them at our side and arrange a comfortable living environment and easy work for them. "The warm current of comfort can erode the dikes of will," and "capable sailors cannot be trained in a calm lake." If we really love our children, we should let them go among the masses of the people and into the practice of production and the storms and waves of struggle to

temper themselves. The party and state have always placed the stress on bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause, through the tempering and test of practice. An important way put forward by the party and state to train and bring up a contingent of intellectuals who are both red and expert, and to select cadres is for college students, upon graduation, first to go to work at the grassroots level and temper themselves in places where conditions are hard.

Our country is in a new historical period. The great cause of socialist modernization provides the young people of this era with very favorable conditions to give full play to their intelligence and wisdom. The next 20 or 30 years are the crucial period for the motherland's four modernizations' program. Your college graduate children are stepping right into this rare and good period. We hope that the vast number of parents of college graduates will actively educate and encourage their children to courageously plunge into this great cause, give full play to their talents in places where they are most needed by the motherland, and be trailblazers and pioneers worthy of this great era.

The Ministry of Education

26 June 1981

CSO: 4005/968

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REGIONAL MEETINGS VIEW DISCIPLINE INSPECTION WORK

OW030831 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1200 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jul (XINHUA)--The CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission recently held discussion meetings in Kunming and Jiujiang on the party's discipline inspection work in provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions of southwest and northwest China and east China, respectively. The two meetings emphatically examined the party's discipline inspection work in these localities since the Second Plenary Meeting of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. They exchanged experiences in rectifying party style and discussed a number of things which should be done at present.

Han Tianshi and Han Guang, secretaries of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, presided over the two meetings. Wang Heshou, permanent secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, spoke at the southwest and northwest China meeting on the focus of current discipline inspection work and on strengthening discipline inspection organizations.

The two meetings held that since the Second Plenary Meeting of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the question of party style has been brought to the attention of party committees at various levels. A good situation in which the whole party is paying attention to party style has emerged, and a new atmosphere has prevailed in discipline inspection work. Education in party spirit, style, and discipline has been stepped up among party members everywhere. Marked results have been achieved in correcting unhealthy tendencies and in the struggle against corruption in the economic field.

The two meetings stressed that leaders of discipline inspection commissions at various levels must pay attention to inspecting and rectifying party style. They must then supervise and urge leading cadres at various levels, particularly leading cadres at the provincial, prefectoral, and county levels, to hold democratic meetings properly to check whether they have acted in unity with the Central Committee in implementing the party's line, principles, and policies; whether leading bodies show signs of flabbiness and laxity; whether there are the "three types of people" or the "five types of people" in party organizations at various levels; whether there are people who use their powers to seek personal gain and regard their units as their own "territories"; what attitude they have adopted in dealing with unhealthy tendencies, and so

forth. The Central Discipline Inspection Commission called on the localities to ensure that such democratic meetings are being held seriously and well at every level. Units holding these meetings in a perfunctory manner should be told by higher party committees to repeat them. From now on, performance in rectifying party style should be used as an important basis to evaluate whether party committees at various levels are strong and whether party committee secretaries are competent.

The two meetings pointed out that although very great successes have been achieved in the current struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field, resistance remains strong. The reasons are: First, some leading bodies are flabby and lax, failing to investigate cases that should be investigated and failing to handle cases that have been investigated; second, some cadres are themselves involved in cases and obstruct investigation and handling; and third, because of administrative reforms, readjustment of cadres and other reasons, some discipline inspection departments have developed a passive, wait-and-see attitude. The meetings called for determined efforts to continue to strengthen the current struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field, to find out if economic crimes have been committed by leading organizations, including certain large enterprises and establishments, and to solve the problems that have been exposed institutionally and in work style.

The two meetings also pointed out that at present discipline inspection commissions at various levels should proceed from realities and resolutely check the unhealthy tendency in each area that infringes on the masses' interests and prompts the masses' most bitter hatred. At the same time, attention should be paid to the unhealthy trends that have appeared in the process of administrative reforms such as hastily promoting and replacing cadres and transferring people's registration from agricultural to non-agricultural occupations and secretly dividing public funds and property. These evil practices must be resolutely checked. It certainly won't do to be softhearted.

CSO: 4005/968

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MEETING STRESSES EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

OW300215 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1500 GMT 28 Jun 83

[By reporter Yang Jianye]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Jun (XINHUA)--The Communist Youth League's Committee in Charge of Young Pioneers work and the Children and Youth Center of China jointly held a national meeting in Beijing from 21 to 28 June to exchange experience on extracurricular education and to study how to further enliven extracurricular activities for China's 200 million and more middle and primary school students. It was the largest scale meeting held since the founding of new China for the sole purpose of studying extracurricular education.

According to statistics compiled in June this year, there are 208 youth palaces at and above the county level in China, an increase of more than 100 percent over 1979. There are more than 7,000 youth and children activity centers throughout the country, more than 5 times those in 1980. Now nearly 100 children's activity centers, youth palaces and children's recreation centers are under construction.

During the meeting Rong Gaotang, secretary general of the Central Advisory Commission; Zeng Delin, deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee; Zhang Wensong, vice minister of education; He Jintao, member of the secretariat of the CYL Central Committee; and Hu Dehua, member of the secretariat of the National Women's Federation, attended and addressed the meeting. They unanimously pointed out: To carry out well extracurricular education for youths and children is a necessity for invigorating the nation and training personnel. All the departments concerned in society must show concern for and support the various extracurricular education activities.

Nearly 60 representatives from various youth palaces, youth homes and youth activity centers throughout the country attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/968

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WANG PING INTERVIEWED ON DENG XIAOPING'S WORKS

0W012343 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2340 GMT 30 Jun 83

[From the "People's Soldiers Program"]

[Text] Dear listeners, the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" have been published and are on sale to the public. This is an important event in the political life of our party and state. It has a tremendous, immediate, as well as a profound historical, significance. Radiating with the brilliance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, this work represents an extremely important document on the political theory of our party in the new historical period. This station's reporter (Yang Zhengsheng) has interviewed Comrade Wang Ping, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission and political commissar of the PLA General Logistics Department, on the publication of the Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping.

[Begin recording] Yang Zhengsheng: How are you, Commissar Wang?

Wang Ping: I am fine.

Yang: Commissar Wang, I would like to ask some questions about the publication and study of the Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping.

Wang: Good.

Yang: The Publication of the Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping is an important event in the political life of the entire party, army and people. Could you first talk about the tremendous significance in publishing this book?

Wang: Certainly. The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping was published and put on sale on the occasion of the 62d founding anniversary of the Great Communist Party of China. This is indeed an important event in the political life of the entire party, army and people. This Marxist work has an indelible historical significance and is very important in guiding practical work. It is bound to exert far-reaching influence at home and abroad.

A period of great, historic changes must produce theoretical works matching it. The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping contains Comrade Xiaoping's important speeches from 1975 to September 1982. It reflects his great practice as a veteran proletarian revolutionary and an outstanding party and state leader, who has brought order out of chaos and promoted stability, unity and the development of the national economy. It fully testifies to Comrade Xiaoping's outstanding role and monumental contributions in handling party and state affairs.

We recall that, since 1975, especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has creatively addressed and expounded many important theoretical issues vital to the future and destiny of the party and the state, by basing himself on the principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the events which have taken place in the process of historical changes, as well as the conditions in China. He has pooled the wisdom of the whole party, summed up historical experiences, reflected the people's will and interests, and enriched and developed Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought. His works are extremely important political and theoretical literature for our party in the new historical period. After reviewing the glorious course we have traversed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and appreciating the current excellent situation marked by the unprecedented unity of the entire party, army and people, we find, through the restudy of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speeches, a feeling of closeness and are able to better understand Comrade Deng Xiaoping's great revolutionary practice and historical contributions.

Yang: Commissar Wang, you have just talked about the tremendous significance of publishing the Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, which, I think, is very rich in substance. Now could you tell me what has impressed you the most?

Wang: Yes. The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping contains many articles on respecting knowledge and intellectuals. These teachings are still very important to us in guiding practical work today. The PLA General Logistics Department and the scientific and technological departments of the army have a fairly large number of intellectuals. Since the switch of the whole party's work emphasis, we have resolutely carried out the party Central Committee's plans, conscientiously implemented the policy on intellectuals and made full use of intellectuals in the army's logistic work, thereby considerably improving our work in every field. I have come to deeply understand that Comrade Deng Xiaoping is absolutely right in his scientific expositions about the question of intellectuals.

I would like to talk about my impressions in this respect:

The first impression is that, by criticizing the two assessments, removing the labels on intellectuals and giving them honor, our party has put its policy on intellectuals back onto the Marxist path. This was the key to arousing the intellectuals' enthusiasm, invigorating science and technology, raising the nation's scientific and cultural level and accomplishing the great cause of the four modernizations. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's revolutionary courage, insight and farsightedness has been prominently demonstrated on all issues.

At the National Educational Work Conference in 1971, the "gang of four" meddled in the revision of documents and finalized the so-called outline, which claimed that the 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution was a period of the dictatorship of the sinister line, with the bourgeoisie exercising dictatorship over the proletariat on the educational front. The outline also claimed that the world outlook of most intellectuals at that time was basically bourgeois and that they were bourgeois intellectuals. These two absurd assessments brought about extremely serious and disastrous consequences, not only to the educational circles but also to all fronts throughout the nation. Under these but also to all fronts throughout the nation. Under these circumstances, during the first half of 1977, Comrade Deng Xiaoping resolutely refuted the principle of the Two Whatevers, saying it violated Marxism. He expounded the need to achieve a complete and precise understanding of Mao Zedong Thought as a system. He explicitly called for creating an atmosphere within the party where knowledge and intellectuals are respected. He opposed the erroneous idea of disrespecting intellectuals. During that period, Comrade Deng Xiaoping separately published some Views on Work in Science and Education, Put to Rights What Has Been Distorted in the Field of Education, Speech at the Opening Ceremony of the National Science Conference, Greetings to the Fourth Congress of Writers and Artists, and other important speeches. On behalf of the party and the people, he reiterated that the overwhelming majority of intellectuals have become a part of the working class, that they are socialist workers, like ordinary workers and peasants, and that they are a reliable party force. This was a Marxist scientific exposition. Comrade Deng Xiaoping once said: I understand the difficulty of doing scientific and educational work, but we must offer to understand this difficult task. Unless we attend to science and education, the four modernizations will be hopeless and remain an empty phrase.

At that time, our party was in a difficult situation, alternately advancing and retreating. This axiomatic statement by Comrade Deng Xiaoping tremendously encouraged intellectuals on all fronts and ushered in the spring of science. It made a great impact on the whole party, especially on the leading comrades at all levels, and produced wide repercussions throughout the motherland. On such questions as the intellectuals' status and role, work by brain or by hand, and being red and experts, Comrade Deng Xiaoping put forward incisive expositions which conform to dialectical and historical materialism.

To emancipate intellectuals from the spiritual shackles of "Beijing specialists without a socialist consciousness" and "being expert only, but not red" and to bring their enthusiasm for the four modernizations into play, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in his important works--speech at the opening ceremony of the national science conference and present situation and tasks--if a person loves our socialist motherland and is serving socialism and the workers, peasants and soldiers of his own free will and accord, it should be said that he has initially acquired a proletarian world outlook and, in terms of political standards, cannot be considered white, but should be called red.

He said that, to devote oneself to our socialist science, and contribute to it, is an important manifestation of being red, the integration of being red with being expert. On cadres' lacking professional knowledge and ability, he stressed: Being expert is not tantamount to being red. One who is red must strive to be expert. Regardless of what trade you are engaged in, when you are not an expert and do not understand, you will give arbitrary and impracticable directions. This will harm the people's interests and retard production and construction; then you are not red. Without a solution to this problem, it is impossible to achieve our four modernizations.

These statements by Comrade Deng Xiaoping are indeed incisive and hit the nail on the head. This is the first point of my experience.

The second point is: The fundamental guiding ideology in Comrade Deng Xiaoping's works on intellectuals and the point of departure and ultimate goal of our party's policy on intellectuals, is to make proper arrangements for intellectuals' work and to make effective measures to bring their role into maximum play, so that they will be able to contribute their wisdom and talents to the four modernizations.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: It is not that we do not have talented personnel. The question lies in whether we can have them well organized, put them to use, mobilize their enthusiasm and give full play to their specialities. The first important thing in [words indistinct] and implementing the policy on intellectuals is to solve the problem of management and employment of the contingent of our scientific and technological personnel.

I have conducted investigations and study into the question of intellectuals over the past several years. I feel deeply that the overwhelmingly majority of intellectuals, including experts and professors of the older generation and middle-aged and educated people, earnestly hope they will be assigned to proper positions, where they can demonstrate their ability and talents. They hope that they can make up for the study time they have lost and that they can contribute to the four modernizations.

I have personally witnessed intellectuals having positions in which to demonstrate their ability and talents, following the implementation of the party's policy on them. Their high aspirations for our cause, their creative labor to scale the heights of science and their profound feelings for the party and the people certainly merit admiration.

Yang: Commissar Wang, you have just dealt with Deng Xiaoping's works on intellectuals. The question of showing respect to knowledge and intellectuals you have expounded is, indeed, very important, I think. We cannot speed up our economic construction without knowledge and intellectuals, and this also holds true with our efforts to accelerate our national defense modernization.

Wang: It is true. And that is why we should conscientiously study the Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping and better understand and implement the party's policy on intellectuals. I remember that Comrade Deng Xiaoping made an incisive and touching statement, when he stressed the importance of guaranteeing the supporting services and supplies for pushing our scientific research forward.

He said: I am willing to be the director of the Logistics Department at your service, and do this work well, together with the leading comrades of party committees at various levels.

The working conditions for intellectuals should be improved to fit the characteristics of their complicated and creative labor. It is especially true for middle-aged intellectuals, who are the mainstay of our contingent of educated personnel, and who shoulder the heavy historical task of carrying forward our cause and forging ahead into the future on the scientific, technological, cultural and educational fronts. The extent to which their role is brought into play has a direct bearing on the progress of the four modernizations. Currently, it is precisely these middle-aged comrades who are facing more practical problems and greater difficulties than others. It is, therefore, necessary to provide better working and living conditions for the middle-aged and young intellectuals after the working and living conditions for veteran experts and professors and other senior intellectuals have been fundamentally improved. Party committees and leading cadres at all levels should conscientiously study the Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, his spirit of willingness to serve as the director of the Logistics Department for intellectuals and earnestly do a good job of providing logistic support.

I am convinced that, given the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, a new era, in which people of talent come forward in large numbers and the red star shining more brilliantly, will soon arrive and a fine practice of respecting knowledge and talented personnel will prevail all over the country.

Yang: Thank you very much. Goodbye, Commissar Wang. [end recording]

CSO: 4005/968

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZIXUE EDITORIAL BOARD ON CHEN YUN ARTICLE

OW031859 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0808 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jul (XINHUA)--"Study Is One of the Duties of a Communist Party Member," an article Comrade Chen Yun wrote in Yanan in December 1939, will be published in full text in the July issue of the ZIXUE journal. On the occasion of publishing this important article for the first time, the ZIXUE journal will carry its editorial board article "It Is High Time We Exert Ourselves."

The article says: "Study Is One of the Duties of a Communist Party Member" was written 44 years ago. However, the article still touches our hearts when we read it today. It is still of great guiding significance to our present study and practice.

Comrade Chen Yun's article enlightens us in three ways:

1. To study, we must first solve the question of the purpose of study. This "determines whether we can make up our mind to study or not." Great motive force comes from great purpose, while what communists of the older generation are considering is to make efforts "favorable to the party." They are considering "having to know more about revolutionary theories and history, so as to grasp the great and changeable revolutionary movement in China." They think "study is a party member's responsibility to the party" and is "an indispensable precondition for good work." It is precisely because of this strong sense of historical responsibility and specific purpose of study that our party was able to continuously whip up the high tide of study movement in those arduous warring years, and Communist Party members, particularly the party's senior cadres, were able to keep consciously to self-study on a long-term basis.

2. It is necessary to pay attention to study methods. It is necessary to seek truth from facts, not to study too much or too fast without really understanding the content and never to study by first and starts. Study "takes steps, and we must neither slacken our efforts nor worry." We must pay attention to combining theory with practice by verifying what we have studied through practice.

Comrade Chen Yun's article also proposes two specific methods: taking notes and organizing study groups. They can deepen our understanding and memory and help us to encourage and assist each other.

3. The whole party must go into action and the leading cadres must take the initiative in study.

The article says: During the first several decades after the founding of the party, study was never easy and the conditions for study were poor because of both pressing military duties during the war-ridden years and busy construction work after the nation was founded. Fortunately, the party still paid great attention to the issue of study and the party's senior cadres also took the lead to study diligently and independently. Consequently, a large number of outstanding theorists, brilliant strategists, exceptional statesmen and highly competent experts of all trades and professions, as well as writers and artists, emerged from the older generation of the party members. Their most outstanding representatives were Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De and others. Not only did they form the leading group of China's revolution, they also became the core of strength among the intellectuals of the Chinese proletariat. Today they still serve as brilliant examples for the broad masses of people who study independently, as well as great examples for those who strive to make themselves competent personnel through independent study.

The article says: We are now at the juncture of building a stronger and more prosperous China and achieving the four modernizations. The call of the times, the expectations of our motherland, and the great trust of the people all require the people of this generation to exert vigorous efforts to build a stronger and more prosperous country, to make unremitting efforts to improve ourselves, to study diligently and painstakingly, and to strive to turn ourselves into millions upon million specialists, technicians, administrators, courageous and insightful strategists, intellectuals, and new people with socialist ideals, ethics, knowledge and discipline.

The article concludes: We must keep in mind Comrade Chen Yun's exhortation that, because our responsibilities are so heavy and our knowledge so limit, it is high time for us to exert ourselves.

CSU: →005/968

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

BEIJING CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGES--Beijing, 21 Jun (XINHUA)--More than 20 universities and colleges in the Chinese capital have opened correspondence schools and night universities to enroll more factory and office workers, shop assistants and other in-service personnel, according to the municipality's bureau of higher education. With curricula running 3 to 5 years, the newly-opened institutions of higher learning offer more than 90 specialities ranging from liberal arts and engineering to foreign languages. As a supplement to regular universities and colleges, these programs are supervised by the municipal government and supported by the whole society. Tuition fees and expenditure for textbooks are all paid by units where the students work. During the study period, they receive full pay and welfare benefits as usual, although their work time has to be reduced. Upon passing college graduation examinations, the students can receive diplomas and enjoy the same salary as graduates from regular colleges. [Text] [OW211435 Beijing XINHUA in English 0205 GMT 21 Jun 83 OW]

DENG WORKS PRINTED--Beijing, 1 Jul (XINHUA)--A total of 12.21 million copies of "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," including hard cover, paperback and popular editions, have been printed, it was learned today from a responsible comrade of the Ministry of Culture's publication bureau. Some 2.2 million copies were to be released today. By 30 June, Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, and capital cities of various provinces and autonomous regions received certain numbers of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and were ready to put them on sale today. He said that 5,000 copies of Lhasa were sent by airmail and that XINHUA bookstore in Lhasa cabled us yesterday for immediate delivery of 10,000 more copies. [sentence as printed] He said that the printing shops were speeding up printing and binding work to satisfy the various localities' demand for more copies of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." [Zhu Shuxin, Zhang Baorui] [Text] [OW021254 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1314 GMT 1 Jul 83]

CSO: 4005/968

EAST REGION

EDITORIAL NOTES CLOSING OF SIXTH SHANGHAI CPPCC COMMITTEE FIRST SESSION

Shanghai WEN HUI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Strengthen the United Front; Stimulate the Work of the CPPCC-- Warm Congratulations on the Successful Closing of the First Session of the Sixth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee"]

[Text] The First Session of the Sixth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee, having fully completed all the items set forth on its agenda, came to a successful conclusion yesterday. The participating committee members, filled with a sense of their high responsibility, discussed the question of the prospects for consultative work, and attended as non-voting delegates the First Session of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress where they listened to and discussed the reports of Mayor Wang Daohan [3076 6670 3211] on government work as well as those on the work of the Standing Committee of the Congress, the Municipal People's Superior Court, and the Municipal People's Procuratorate. With regard to the development of the national economy and society and the establishment of democratic and legal systems in Shanghai, they raised a number of valuable opinions and suggestions, fully reflecting the committee members' patriotic love of the homeland and of the spirit of the socialist cause. Another special feature of this meeting was the expansion of the patriotic united front over what it had been in the past. Among the members was a large new contingent of senior and junior Nationalist Party members and patriots united to defend the homeland. Also, the proportion of younger and middle-aged intellectuals was appropriately raised. At the same time the proportion of CCP members was reduced. This is bound to give new life to the work of the united front and political consultation in Shanghai.

The united front is an important magic weapon gleaned from victory by our party in the long course of revolutionary struggle. Today, faced with establishing a modern, socialist, powerful state, and in the three great historical tasks of uniting the homeland, opposing hegemonism in the international sphere, and protecting world peace, we must still unite with the broadest of allied armies and organize the broadest united front on a foundation of the closest possible unity between industrial workers, agricultural workers, and intellectuals. This is a long-term strategic task of our party and nation. The new party constitution passed by the 12th Party Congress placed the work of discussing and examining the united front on a day-to-day basis among the responsibilities

of organizations at the central, regional, and basic levels. Some comrades have come to feel that class relationships ahve undergone a fundamental change, so that as the objects of the united front have grown fewer and the scope of united front work has grown more narrow, the work of the untied front can be reduced. This attitude is incorrect. Quite the contrary, it should be intensified. The current targets of the united front are extremely broad in sphere: the various democratic parties, noted persons without party affiliation, intellectual cadres outside the party, rebel and cross-over former members of the Nationalist army and government, those originally in business and commerce, upper-level figures among the minorities, leading patriotic religious figures, family members and relatives of those who went to Taiwan, friends in Hong Kong and Macao and returning overseas Chinese, and overseas Chinese abroad. From the standpoint of numbers, this is not a matter of several millions or tens of millions but over a hundred million. We in Shanghai are not several thousands or tens of thousands but almost a million. Therefore, the targets of the united front not less but more numerous; the task is not lighter but heavier. We certainly should go one step further to develop and strengthen the patriotic united front, to unify all those forces which can be unified, and mobilize all positive elements, in order to realize the various tasks of this new period and struggle together.

The people's political consultative committee is a united front organization for all ethnic groups, all strata, all party groupings and all sections of the people who are patriotic forces. The party has always relied upon all levels of the political consultative committee organization to mobilize all sorts of forces in society and launch all sorts of united front work. The Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee's extensive work before the "Cultural Revolution" was fruitful. During the "Cultural Revolution" united front work suffered serious damage. The plaque of the Shanghai CPPCC was smashed and its work stopped. Not long after the "Gang of Four" were smashed, the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC returned to its former activity rapidly. For the last five years or more, the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC has conscientiously carried out the line in effect since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and the general and specific policies for the patriotic united front in the new period around the three great tasks of the eighties, with establishment of socialist modernization as its central one. It has developed propaganda and education about the theory and policies of the united front, forcefully eliminated "left" influence, set about to bring order out of chaos, implemented the various united front policies, and fully brought out the function of political consultation and democratic supervision, its work going forward year after year, so that this period of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC has been the most active since the organization's founding. At present, with the Fifth CPPCC having successfully completed its historical task, the new Sixth Committee should carry on and strive to usher in a new situation on the foundation conscientiously summed up in the Fifth Committee's experience to make the work of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC even better and more active.

Shanghai is a place where intellectuals, scientific and technical people, former industrial and commercial entrepreneurs, democratic party groupings and people of all walks of life gather. They have a comparatively familiar acquaintance with science and culture, widespread social connections, and ardent

desires to put forth their effort for the sake of the homeland. They are an important force to be relied upon by our nation in establishing the Four Modernizations. The Shanghai Municipal CPPCC should make the most of its advantage in this regard and do its work even more dramatically. It should rely upon the spirit of reform, bravely break down the old and create the new, put forward opinions whenever necessary about what should be promoted and what changed, to broaden and advance the work of the CPPCC. It should conscientiously work to carry out the new constitutional rules for CPPCC, and through the channels of inspection visits, investigations of special subjects, resolutions and suggestions, letters and visits, broadly listen to and adopt the opinions of various party groupings, organizations with connections to the people, and other persons, in order to strengthen the function of political consultation and carry forth that of democratic supervision. It should aid the party and government to implement policies on intellectuals and various policies of the united front and develop in a positive way its consultative tasks. And it should fully bring into play the store of wisdom of the people's political consultation or that of composite organizations. It should through all channels complete the work of uniting the Taiwan compatriots and those in Hong Kong, Macao, and overseas. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out: "Our united front is more expansive than in any previous period. It is the broadest patriotic united front--one with brilliant prospects and much potential." The thinking which deems that with the privileges of the People's Congress in place, the CPPCC "can exist or not exist; it doesn't make any difference" is mistaken. Practice has proven that the political consultation and democratic supervision within the CPPCC is an important method for carrying forth socialist democracy for the Chinese people under the leadership of the CCP, and is a beneficial tradition in the political life of our country. Although the CPPCC's democratic supervision has no legal restraints, from the standpoint of its significance for establishing a high degree of democracy, the CPPCC's democratic supervision and the supervision utilized by the People's Congress with state powers can have the positive effect of mutual assistance and mutual formulation.

United front work is the work of the whole party. For the CPPCC to do united front work well, the party organization at all levels must do its united front work even better. The party organization at all levels should show concern for and support political consultation work. We deeply believe that under the leadership of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Council, with the guidance of the National CPPCC and support and cooperation on all sides, the work of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC can usher in a new situation, strengthen and develop the patriotic united front, realize the overall task of the new period, and produce even greater contributions!

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CSO: 4005/855

EAST REGION

EIGHTH SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CLOSES

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 83 p 1

[Speech by Zhao Zukang [6392 4371 1660]: Closing Address: First Session of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress]

[Text] Fellow delegates:

The First Session of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, having taken place through the joint efforts of all delegates and having fully completed all the items on its pre-established agenda, adjourns today.

At this meeting, maintaining the attitude of masters of the nation, the delegates performed their duty according to law, examined and approved the report on work of the Municipal People's Government made by Mayor Wang Daohan [3076 6670 3211], and examined and approved the Sixth 5-Year Plan for the national economic and social development of Shanghai Municipality. This report emphasized that the policies of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization, and upgrading are to continue to be implemented, following the Chinese-style socialist established road for the development of the national economy and coordination of society. This is the first blueprint drawn up for realizing the quadrupling of total annual production value for industry and agriculture for Shanghai until the turn of the century. It is a plan for stable development during readjustment, a plan for carrying one step further the establishment of socialist modernization for our city, and a plan for gradually improving the life of all the people of the city based on the development of production.

This meeting, after full deliberations and consultations by the entire body of delegates as provided for by law, has elected the 82 delegates from Shanghai Municipality to attend the Sixth National People's Congress and elected the leading members of national organizations at the Shanghai Municipality level. The leading members of national organizations at the municipal level embody a spirit of cooperation and alternation between the new members and the old; and I hope that old comrades and the younger comrades will unite and cooperate, relying upon the masses, to carry out the establishment of modernization and strive to initiate a new situation.

Fellow delegates: the Fifth National People's Congress promulgated a new constitution. The enforcement of the new constitution will, from the position of fundamental law, guarantee the strengthening and development of our nation's socialist system one step further, guarantee the advancement of our nation's economy along the road of Chinese-style modernization, guarantee fully the democratic rights enjoyed by the people, and guarantee perpetual order and peace for the nation. We should continue to broadly strive to publicize the new constitution, foster everyone's compliance with it, and uphold its concepts and practices, making it become a powerful weapon in the hands of the masses of the people for defending the socialist system and the people's democracy; and we should be resolute in our struggle against activities which go against or destroy it. We the body of delegates must be models of compliance with the constitution and with law, and within our own production work, and social activities aid in the enforcement of the constitution and of law.

This session of the People's Congress is to meet for five years, during which period we will complete the Sixth Five-Year Plan and enter the Seventh. Our successful work in these five years will be of great importance in ushering in a new situation for our municipality's socialist establishment. Let all the delegates and the entire population of the city unite under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. Let us work as one, encourage enthusiasm, be arduous in our effort, and go forward to victory.

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EAST REGION

PRAISE OF MODEL FACTORY MANAGER 'DARING WANG'

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 26 Apr 83 p 4

[Essay: "Courage and Insight of 'Daring Wang'"]

[Text] In the Acheng relay factory in Heilongjiang province, workers affectionately refer to the party committee secretary Wang Shuben [3769 2885 2609] as 'Daring Wang' to show their respect and approval of him, and to commend his revolutionary courage and insight in daring to put talented people into important positions, which he exhibited during the time when the factory was returning from death to life.

Wang Shuben came to the factory in the autumn of 1980. This Acheng relay factory, which had flown its own colors among its counterparts throughout the country, is a large factory with advanced equipment and more than 4,000 workers. It is also rich in technical strength, with over 400 technical personnel, among whom are experts in electrical equipment of national renown, accomplished and talented young persons, and management talents with a wealth of experience. However, after a number of years in which technical personnel left one by one and production continually slipped, by 1980 the plant's machinery had just about come to a halt, bank accounts were down to mere cents and there was not even enough to cover wages.

How is it that an enterprise with such superior conditions could have fallen to such a degree? And how was it to be brought back to life? Before Wang Shuben, nine party committee secretaries out of nine sent by higher authority left in succession unable to administer the medicine for the illness; and the situation remained as before. He had not been there even a year when he had sought out the worthy and those ~~ability~~, investigated and researched, and had mopped up 'left' thinking ~~factory~~ which had been the 'root cause' for the wise and the talented ~~had~~ been unable to develop their usefulness. He wielded a broad sword in carrying out reforms, and promoted middle-aged intellectuals with management talent to leadership positions. He also spent whole days mulling over how to get the over 400 scientific and technical people throughout the factory to all contribute their wits free from censure and to get the party organization to admit a group of outstanding middle-aged intellectuals to their ranks. Nor did he passively wait for the higher levels to provide concrete guidelines for allotting living quarters or determining titles for technical positions, but dared to break with egalitarianism, to

refrain from 'marrying the eldest sister-in-law' and from relying merely upon records of service and 'brand-names'. The important thing was the size of the contribution.... This string of reform measures ultimately turned around the situation of talent leaving and mobilized the positive nature of scientific and technical personnel and professional workers throughout the factory. In 1981 they came out with five new products which immediately removed the factory from its straits; and at year's end it turned a profit of 1.35 million yuan. In 1982 there were 21 new products introduced and a profit for the entire year of 2.8 million yuan. The Acheng relay factory which had been facing extinction had miraculously revived.

Where was the difference between Wang Shuben and the several secretaries who had preceded him? The difference was that in dealing with the problems of knowledge and talent he had the courage and insight which a proponent of reform should have. In this regard, the enlightenment he has given us is profound.

First of all, he brought us to understand that to value knowledge and to fully bring the function of intellectuals into play is not only the key to realizing the establishment of socialist modernization but also the key to the flourishing or decline of an enterprise. If we think back to how at first, owing to its underestimation of knowledge, its prejudice against and oppression of talent, the Acheng relay factory had as a result overstocks, machinery at a standstill and wages unpaid and what difficulties were visited one after another upon its workers. But on that day when the party implemented its policy on intellectuals, began to employ capable people and relied on the introduction of new products to open up the situation, then business radiated new life. As it was well-said by Wang Shuben in a party committee meeting: 'We're up against a situation of competition—competition in the marketplace, which is essentially competition in technology; and behind that competition for talent. Whoever gets the jump on employing capable people and improving techniques will be able to move his product and set his plant on a firm footing! It is precisely in having this real understanding of the function of knowledge and of intellectuals that he has the heart to love talent, ability to recognize talent and capacity to use talent. In this new historical period, for each and every one of us Communist Party members and leaders, whether we disparage or value knowledge and whether we discriminate against or make proper use of specialized talents will be an important indication of our true understanding of revolution and a new test of ourselves as revolutionaries.

Secondly, he made us understand one step further that an important aspect of valuing knowledge and intellectuals is the wholesale selection and promotion of outstanding young and middle-aged intellectuals into leadership positions of all levels, changing the special cadre rank structure of leading bodies to adapt to the needs of the Four Modernizations and the great requirements produced by socialization. This is an important element in the organizational reforms now being carried out and a key problem which needs to be solved in the reorganization of businesses. The life-snatched-from-death experience of the Acheng relay factory proves that any manufacturing business which wants to rapidly change its backward position must key its efforts to boldly make use of specialized technical cadres with full complement of both virtue and merit.

In this regard, Wang Shuben was able to rely upon the masses and dared to break out of the old pattern of determining seniority in terms of wages. He proceeded from the factory's needs for establishing modernization, and selected and employed a large number of middle-aged intellectuals with true talent and solid learning in all levels of leadership throughout the factory. In his readjustments he was able to take the cadres' ages into consideration and yet was not a stickler with regard to age, so that some mid-level cadres in their forties without ability or enthusiasm were accordingly demoted. The workers said 'Snap off the unworkable; bring forward the workable!' Confronting the hindering forces which appeared in the course of reform, 'Daring Wang's' attitude was: 'Proceed according to directions of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. Where there are obstructions, remove them; where there are risks, take them. A Communist Party member has no interest in being a complacent official. What is worth noticing about the current situation is this: regions and units in which specialized technical workers were few tend to pay attention to employing talent, while those regions and units in which specialized technical personnel are comparatively abundant do not. Shouldn't the leaders in these places learn something from 'Daring Wang's' courage and insight in 'not becoming a complacent official'?

He also tells us that the pernicious influence of the 'left' is not something which can be eliminated in one sweep. In the process of putting into effect policies on intellectuals and employing scientific and technical personnel, there are bound to be some confused ideas among the masses. The question is whether leaders are willing to stand up and do their work. The creed of 'Daring Wang' was: We must have faith in the consciousness of today's working masses. In fact, the broad mass of workers in the Acheng relay factory really have had a high of consciousness. As they have well said: 'The real situation in our factory explains the problem: whenever intellectuals are rectified, production is a mess; when production doesn't go up, the workers subsequently are in trouble. When intellectuals are well-liked in the factory, production goes up, and the nation, the business, and every individual benefits. We endorse this wholeheartedly.' This plain and yet profound statement explains a principle: those who are leaders in business should never be deluded by some people's so-called 'elders-know-best' (?) [5071 0046 0006 1131] manner of speaking; so that they are unable to discern the consciousness of the vast majority of today's workers and so abandon their ideological leadership.

In summary, the revolutionary courage and insight embodied in 'Daring Wang' is the political standard of the new period and the revolutionary consciousness of the eighties. With this consciousness and standard one can become a 'sensible person' determined to carry out reform. We believe that in the present mighty current for comprehensive reform that there definitely will appear even more courageous and insightful promoters of reform like 'Daring Wang'.

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EAST REGION

FIRST SESSION OF THE SIXTH SHANGHAI CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETS

General Overview

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 29 Apr 83 p 2

[Text] The First Session of the Sixth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee convened at the significant time when the people of the whole municipality, inspired by the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, are engaged in a common struggle to initiate a new phase in Shanghai's socialist construction. The committee listened to, and deliberated on, the report by Vice Chairman Zhang Chengzong [1728 2110 1350] on the work of the Standing Committee of the Fifth CPPCC Committee and elected the chairman, vice chairman, secretary general and members of the standing committee. The delegates attended in a nonvoting capacity the First Session of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, listened to and discussed the opening speech by Hu Lijiao [5170 4539 2403], Chairman of the Municipal People's Congress, also listened to and discussed the government work report prepared by Mayor Wang Daohan [3076 6670 3211], and also discussed the Sixth 5-year Plan (draft) for the economic and social development of Shanghai as well as other reports. They also listened to the concluding speech by Zhao Zukang [6392 4371 1660], Vice Chairman of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee. The committee expressed warmest support for these reports and plans and pledged to implement them.

Everyone was pleased to take note of the fact that guided by the political line, principles and policies followed since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and thanks to the joint struggle of the whole population of this municipality led by the Shanghai Party Committee and the Municipal People's Government, new progress has been achieved in building up Shanghai's socialist material and spiritual civilization, that the political state of security and unity has been consolidated and developed and that the economic and political situation has been improving year by year. The committee believed that the important tasks for 1983 to 1985, outlined in the government work report, are starting out from the realities of the situation in Shanghai, and that the people will be inspired to make further arduous efforts to accomplish these tasks. If we will only follow the strategic process of laying the foundation in the first 10 years and engage in vigorous developments in the next 10 years, bring Shanghai's advantageous conditions into full play and continue to carry out the policies of readjusting, reforming, reorganizing and upgrading, stimulate economic and social coordination and development, follow the new path of "pushing toward abroad, cooperate domestically, reform

and develop," and furthermore build up our socialist spiritual civilization at the same time that we build up our socialist material civilization, we shall certainly be able to quadruple the gross value of Shanghai's industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century, to contribute in a greater measure to the whole nation's efforts to quadruple production and to gradually build up Shanghai into a modern socialist city with a flourishing economy, advanced science and technology, high level of culture and clean environment.

To accomplish the above-mentioned tasks, we must persistently uphold the policy of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision," and of "showing utter devotion and loyalty and of sharing honor and disgrace with one another." Among all parties, democratic personalities without party affiliations, people's organizations, members of national minorities and patriotic personages from all walks of life, we must strengthen cooperation and institute one step further a new phase of political consultative work, bring the role of political consultations and democratic supervision into full play, develop and expand the patriotic united front, foster socialist democracy, unite all forces that can be united, do good work with regard to our fellow-countrymen on Taiwan, in Hong Kong and Macao and overseas, and thus contribute to the great undertakings of building up our material and spiritual civilization and of uniting our motherland.

The CPC Central Committee has repeatedly pointed out that in order to be successful in our four modernizations we must carry out systematic reforms, that it is impossible to realize the four modernizations without these reforms, and that the reforms must permeate the whole course of the four modernizations drive. We must enthusiastically respond to this call, increase our investigations and research, put forward ideas of what is to be advanced and what has to be reformed and thus become the promoters of progress.

The committee believed that we must make full use of the functions of the intellectuals in the process of our socialist modernization drive. In concert with the departments concerned, this committee must make full use of the special skills or knowledge of every delegate and of every person from whatever circle or quarter, encourage the free airing of views, provide wide opportunities for men of talent, and by way of investigations of special subjects, consultative services, inspections, visits and other such activities, must present opinions and suggestions with regard to the building up of our two kinds of civilizations. We shall organize at the same time the delegates and people of all walks of life to launch the "five stresses, four points of beauty and three ardent affections" movement as a long-term movement on a broad scale and in depth, and carry out propaganda and education in patriotism and internationalism.

We firmly believe that through the present Municipal People's Congress and the implementation of the spirit of the Political Consultative Conference, work in all the various fields throughout Shanghai is bound to take on a new aspect. The committee called on all delegates, all parties, all people's organizations concerned and on the patriotic people of all walks of life to conscientiously implement the spirit of the two meetings and to propagate this spirit among all the people around, to work under the guidance of the

Shanghai Municipal Party Committee with one heart and one mind, pooling the wisdom and efforts of everyone, for the purpose of initiating a new phase in Shanghai's socialist modernization drive, also for the realization of the grand goals set forth by the 12th CPC National Congress, and to make new and even greater contributions toward the fulfilment of the three great tasks of the eighties!

Standing Committee Report

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 29 Apr 83 p 2

[Text] The First Session of the Sixth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee unanimously approved the work report of the Standing Committee of the Fifth CPPCC Committee submitted by Vice Chairman Zhang Chengzong [1728 2110 1350]. The committee believed that guided by the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and relying on all the delegates, on all democratic parties, on all people's organizations and patriotic personages of various circles, the Standing Committee of the Fifth CPPCC gained very outstanding achievements and progress in rectifying our guiding ideology, in effecting a shift in the focus of our work, in implementing various policies, in improving our work concerning the intellectuals, in fostering socialist democracy, in effectively asserting political consultations and democratic supervision, in orienting the work of all committees and working groups toward society, in having such work penetrate deep into the realities of life and in invigorating such work. The committee believed that the present session was one of the most dynamic sessions since its inception. This is the result of the thorough implementation of the political line followed since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the result of the general and specific policies of the united front in this new period.

Following a lively discussion, the committee approved the six proposals for the initiation of a new phase in political consultative work, outlined in the work report of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Municipal CPPCC. The standing committee of the current session is to combine these proposals with the opinions put forward by the delegates, put them into effect, and to bring the enthusiasm of all the delegates and of the people from all walks of life fully into play. The committee must also accomplish the various items of its work in a down-to-earth manner, strive for practical results and must make greater contributions toward the development of the patriotic united front and toward the fulfilment of our main tasks in this new period!

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NORTH REGION

SHANXI PROVINCIAL DELEGATES NAMED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 83 p 2

[Article: "Namelist of Delegates of Sixth Shanxi Provincial NPC"]

[Text] Taiyuan City (171)

Yu Fengtong [0060 7685 2717]	Yu Qichang [0060 0366 2490]
Yu Zaiji (F) [0060 6528 3983]	Ma Yunsheng [7456 0061 3932]
Ma Xiuguo (F, Hui N [Nationality]) [7456 4423 2654]	Ma Li (F, Zang N) [7456 5461]
Ma Ben (Hui N) [7456 1149]	Wang Kailin [3769 7030 2651]
Wei Tao [5898 3614]	Wang Chengzhi [3769 2052 2535]
Wang Anren [3769 1344 0088]	Wang Buying [3769 2975 3467]
Wang Kewen [3769 0344 2429]	Wang Zhong [3769 1813]
Wang Maolin [3769 5399 2651]	Wang Jiangong [3769 1696 0501]
Wang Jieping [3769 3954 1627]	Wang Xiujin [3769 4836 6930]
Wang Runfa [3769 3387 4099]	Wang Yin'e (F) [3769 6892 1230]
Wang Shuzhen (F) [3769 3219 3791]	Wang Senhao [3769 2733 3185]
Wang Qinmin [3769 0530 2404]	Wang Zengguang [3769 1073 0342]
Wang Xijiu (Hui N) [3769 6932 0046]	Chou Meihua (F) [0092 5019 5478]
Fang Zhiwen [2455 1807 2429]	Feng Sutao [7458 4790 7118]
Feng Kaian [7458 7030 1344]	Shi Jiyan [0670 4764 6056]
Ran Jiayan (F) [0373 1367 1750]	Shi Aiying (F) [0670 1947 5391]
Shi Daiyu (F) [0670 1486 3768]	Bai Guiying (F) [4101 2710 5391]
Bai Bingyan [4101 3521 1750]	Zhu Mingqin [2612 2494 0530]
Lu Gongxun [4151 0501 0534]	Qiao Jiyou [0829 6000 2589]
Zhu Yingzi [2612 2529 2737]	Liu Zhengzhi [0491 2973 0037]
Liu Shiyiing [0491 0013 5391]	Liu Gaifang (F) [0491 2395 5364]
Liu Qinglin [0491 1987 2651]	Liu Chian [0491 2170 1344]
Liu Zhilan (F) [0491 1807 5695]	Liu Fengyan [0491 6646 3508]
Liu Yanqing [0491 4291 7230]	Liu Xitian [0491 6932 3944]
Liu Jie [0491 8942]	Ruan Bosheng [7086 3124 3932]
Liu Yimin [0491 3015 3046]	Qu Bingrui [2575 3521 3843]
Qu Yongshan [2575 0737 0810]	Sun Zonghao [1327 1350 3185]
Wen Buying (F) [0795 2975 5391]	Li Wenjie [2621 2429 2638]
Su Meiyu (F) [5685 5019 7625]	

Li Shifu [2621 0013 1381]
Li Ligong [2621 4539 0501]
Li Xizeng [2621 1585 2582]
Li Ying (F) [2621 5391]
Li Shunda [2621 7311 6671]
Li Xiangyun [2621 4382 0061]
Li Yingui [2621 6892 6311]
Li Liaoyuan [2621 5520 3293]
Yang Juchao [2799 1565 3390]
Yang Zhiduan [2799 1807 4551]
Yang Peiyuan (Hui N) [2799 3099 3293]
Yang Lianmiao [2799 5114 5379]
Gu Zhen [6253 7201]
Zou Shengnan [6760 0524 0589]
He Ruiting [0149 3843 0080]
Song Jianxun [1345 1696 0534]
Zhang Zhonglie (F) [1728 0022 0441]
Zhang Zhengming [1728 2973 2494]
Zhang Jinlai [1728 6855 0171]
Zhang Maofu [1728 5399 1381]
Zhang Tongzhu [1728 2717 2691]
Zhang Jianmin [1728 0256 3046]
Chen Ping [7115 1627]
Chen Fuhua (F) [7115 1788 5478]
Chen Kundong [7115 1507 3159]
Wu Junmei (F) [2976 0193 2734]
Jin Dezhang [6855 1795 4949]
Zhou Yanji (F) [0719 1693 0679]
Zheng Xiang [6774 5046]
Pang Jianjin [1690 1696 6855]
Xiang Ailian (F) [7309 1947 5571]
Zhao Muqing [6392 3092 0615]
Zhao Guifa [6392 6710 4099]
Zhao Yaoren [6392 5069 0088]
Hu Hanwen [5170 5060 2429]
Duan Xiuchuan [3008 4423 1557]
Hao Yuzheng [6787 3768 1513]
Xu Siyi [5171 1835 5030]
Qin Suyun (F) [4440 5685 0061]
Xu Zhenhai [1776 6966 3189]
Jia Kentang [6328 5146 1016]
Jia Fuai (F) [6328 4395 1947]
Guo Jihe [6753 6060 0678]
Guo Qinan [6753 2953 1344]
Guo Qiang [6753 1730]
Kang Yu [1660 1342]
Cao Qiufu [2580 4428 4395]
Ma Guishu [7802 6710 2579]

Li Ping [2621 1627]
Li Guangheng [2621 0342 1854]
Li Zeying [2621 3419 5391]
Li Jinbao [2621 6855 0202]
Li Xiuren [2621 0208 0088]
Li Xusheng [2621 4872 3932]
Li Hanzhen (F) [2621 3211 3791]
Yang Zhongjing [2799 0022 0064]
Yang Zili [2799 5261 0500]
Yang Xueren [2799 1331 0088]
Yang Qinshu [2799 0530 2579]
Yang Deming [2799 1795 6900]
Wu Chunyi [0702 2504 5030]
He Jiaju [0149 1367 7467]
He Yuanhai [0149 3293 3189]
Zhang Zixin [1728 1311 2450]
Zhang Shijie [1728 0013 2638]
Zhang Liangzhi [1728 5328 4249]
Zhang Jinwei [1728 6855 4850]
Zhang Liang [1728 0081]
Zhang Weiqing [1728 4850 1987]
Zhang Sai [1728 1049]
Chen Maoxiong [7115 5399 7160]
Chen Sigong [7115 1835 1872]
Yue Weifan [1471 4850 5672]
Fan Changbiao [5400 2490 2871]
Zhou Fengyu [0719 7364 3768]
Zhou Xianglin [0719 4382 7792]
Pang Xiuying (F) [1690 4423 5391]
Jiang Yi [1203 0001]
Zhao Hongqiao [6392 4767 0195]
Zhao Mingqing [6392 2494 3237]
Zhao Meisheng [6392 2734 3932]
Hu Xiaoqin [5170 2556 3830]
Duan Qingxu [3008 1987 2485]
Hao Yueming [6787 2588 2494]
Yu Qixian [0205 0366 6343]
Chai Guoxia [2693 0948 1115]
Xu Pingsheng (F) [1776 1627 3932]
Jia Zeqing [6328 3419 0615]
Jia Chunmei (F) [6328 2504 2734]
Gao Aixiang (F) [7559 5337 7449]
Guo Yulan (F) [6753 3768 5695]
Guo Junping (F) [6753 0193 1627]
Guo Ruilian (F) [6753 3843 5571]
Cao Gailian (F) [2580 2395 5571]
Cao Zhixiang [2580 5268 4382]
Chang Feng [1603 7364]

Fu Ying (F, Man N) [1381 5391]
Fu Jinrui (Man N) [0265 6930 3843]
Jiao Zhijie [3542 1807 2638]
Cheng Qiuhsia (F) [4453 4428 5363]
Dong Junmei (F) [5516 0193 2734]
Miao Songyuan [4924 2646 0337]
Huo Fan [7202 6305]
Wei Sanwang [7614 0005 2489]
Wei Mingju [7614 0682 5282]

Datong City (87)

Ding Yuchao [0002 5940 6389]
Wang Xi [3769 6007]
Wang Yaoling [3769 5069 7227]
Liu Guixiang (F) [3662 2710 7449]
Lan Ting [5695 0080]
Bai Donghong (Man N) [4101 2639 1347]
Zhu Weihua [2612 5898 5478]
Zhu Puhua (F) [2612 3877 5478]
Guan Hanwen [7070 3352 2429]
Liu Juguan [0491 1565 1351]
Liu Suqin (F) [0491 4790 5367]
Ren Yinglun [0117 2503 0243]
Sun Jinyan [1327 6930 3508]
Lu Shengang [0712 1957 0474]
Su Chengyi [5685 2052 4135]
Li Yuru (F) [2621 3768 5423]
Li Kou[?] [2621 2099 ?]
Li Zhiguo [2621 3112 0948]
Li Shulan (F) [2621 3219 5695]
Li Fuzhen (F) [2621 4395 3791]
Yang Xinghua [2799 5281 5478]
Yang Baoru (F) [2799 0202 5423]
Du Jiliang (Man N) [2629 4949 5328]
Wu Guiying (F) [0702 2710 5391]
Song Ruiyue (F) [1345 3843 2588]
Zhang Zhiqing (F) [1728 1807 3237]
Zhang Linchu [1728 2651 2806]
Zhang Pinzhi [1728 5111 0037]
Chen Renlong [7115 0088 7893]
Chen Maosen [7115 5399 2773]
Luo Qingzhong [5012 1987 1813]
Fang Shuyan [2075 3219 1750]
Zhao Dianlong [6392 3013 7893]
Duyang Yuan [2962 7122 3293]
He Dewei [6320 1795 4850]
Xu Sujuan (F) [1776 4790 1227]

Fu Xiaoyan (F) [0265 1420 3601]
Peng Shiwei (F) [1756 0013 3837]
Mei Huang [2734 3552]
Dong Xiaoping [5516 1420 1627]
Zhan Suqing (F) [6124 4790 0615]
Pan Ruizheng [3382 3843 1767]
Xue Yulian (F) [5641 3768 5571]
Wei Taquan [7614 1338 0356]
Wei Yunyu (F) [7614 5619 3842]

Ma Defu [7456 1795 1381]
Wang Zhou [3769 3166]
Deng Quanxi [6772 0356 0823]
Fang Kuiguang [2455 1145 0342]
Ye Ziliang [5509 1311 2856]
Tian Laiman [3944 0171 8001]
Zhu Junlin [2612 0193 2651]
Cheng Kaiyuan [2052 7030 3293]
Liu Shugui [0491 2579 6311]
Liu Yuchun (F) [0491 3768 2504]
Ren Binggang [0117 4426 6921]
Sun Shunfa [1327 7311 4099]
Wu Guokui [6762 0948 7608]
Su Changyuan [5685 7022 3293]
Leng Guang [0397 0342]
Li Lexian [2621 2867 6343]
Li Shuwei [2621 2631 3634]
Li Aimei (F) [2621 1947 2734]
Li Baorui [2621 5508 3843]
Li Qin [2621 0530]
Yang Jianzhang [2799 1696 4545]
Yang Maozhi [2799 2021 2655]
Xiao Gangyong [5135 1481 3057]
Wu Junyi [0702 0193 5030]
Zhang Wenbing [1728 2429 3521]
Zhang Kunxiu (F) [1728 0981 4423]
Zhang Runsong (F) [1728 3387 2646]
Zhang Dehan [1728 1795 3352]
Chen Zhiqing [7115 1807 3237]
Chen Yanmei (F) [7115 5333 2734]
Luo Shanyuan [5012 0810 0997]
Zhao Liangbi [6392 5328 3880]
Hao Zhengzhong [6787 2973 0022]
Hu Junjie [5170 0193 2638]
Xu Zhiyuan [1776 1807 6678]
Gao Rong (F) [7559 2837]

Qin Yesheng [4440 2814 3932]
Guo Fengqin (F) [6753 7685 3830]
Weng Yufeng [5040 3768 1496]
Qin Meifang (F) [6929 2734 5364]
Cui Junping [1508 0193 1627]
Zhi Yulian (F) [2535 3768 5571]
Han Cuifang (F) [7281 5050 5364]
Li Ying (F, Hui N) [7812 4481]

Yangquan City (43)

Yu Hongji [0060 3163 1015]
Ma Mingxu [7456 6900 4872]
Wang Junchang [3769 0193 2490]
Yin Yaozhong [1438 5069 0022]
Shi Zhenzuo [0670 2182 0155]
Ren Huanchao [0117 3562 2600]
Su Fushi [5685 1381 0013]
Li Ruxin (F) [2621 1172 1800]
Yang Donghai (Hui N) [2799 2639 3189]
Xiao Congci [5135 5115 1964]
Song Shaozhang [1345 4801 4545]
Gu Wufu [6253 0063 1381]
Zhang Xueming [1728 1331 2494]
Chen Chuqin [7115 2806 2953]
Meng Xianping [1322 2009 1627]
Zhao Baoping (F) [6392 0202 5493]
Zhu Ping [4376 1627]
Gao Lachuan [7559 2139 1557]
Guo Yuxian [6753 1937 6343]
Yan Wuhong [7051 2976 1347]
Fu Jian [0265 1017]
Huo Zhijun (F) [7202 1807 6874]

Changzhi City (39)

Yu Wenhui [0060 2429 5706]
Wang Libin [3769 4539 1755]
Wang Zhiming [3769 1807 2494]
Shen Lianying (F) [3947 5114 5391]
Sun Zhenzhou [1327 7201 1352]
Li Xi'e (F) [2621 0823 1230]
He Qi (F) [0149 7784]
Zhang Youfeng (F) [1728 0645 7685]
Zhang Laicheng [1728 0171 2052]
Wu Guangtang [2976 0342 3282]
Yi Leping (F) [2496 2867 1627]
Zhao Kunyi (F) [6392 0981 5030]

Tao Zhuo [7118 0213]
Guo Duowen [6753 1122 2429]
Li Maolin [2698 5399 2651]
Huang Yuehan [7806 4766 5060]
Ma Zhenhua (Hui N) [7802 2182 5478]
Jiao Guonai [3542 0948 7845]
Man Limin (Hui N) [3341 4539 3046]

Wan Baocheng [8001 1405 2052]
Wang Zhijie [3769 0036 2638]
Mao Fuju (F) [3029 5346 5468]
Bai Yuxiang (Man N) [4101 3768 4382]
Zhu Shuhui (F) [2612 2579 1979]
Liu Chunxi [0491 2504 0823]
Li Shouqing [2621 1343 3237]
Li Guilan (F) [2621 2710 5695]
Xiao Pingxiu (F) [5135 5493 4423]
Song Cunxiang [1345 1317 4382]
Wu Dezhun (Man N) [0702 1795 2504]
Zhang Xingmin [1728 5887 2404]
Zhang Yong [1728 0516]
Zhou Guojun [0719 0948 0193]
Zhao Xueqin (F) [6392 1331 0530]
Zhao Peihou [6392 1014 0624]
Geng Zhengfu [5105 2973 1381]
Guo Li [6753 0500]
Cui Yahe [1508 0068 0735]
Liang Zuoyi [2733 0155 5030]
Han Lin (F) [7281 2651]

Niu Yuting [3662 3768 1656]
Wang Cun [3769 1317]
Wang Daoxiu [3769 6670 0208]
Hua Qing [5478 7230]
Li Jiliang [2621 4949 5328]
Yang Fenglin [2799 1144 2651]
Song Tingzhen (F) [1345 1656 3791]
Zhang Wentang [1728 2429 1016]
Zhang Jianmin [1728 0256 3046]
Fan Rushan [5400 1172 1472]
Luo Guoliang [5012 0948 5328]
Hao Zhan'ao [6787 0594 2407]

Hu Bing [5170 0393]
Guo Datang [6753 1129 0781]
Xu Shuwang [1776 2579 2489]
Yan Yuyuan [7051 3768 0337]
Liang Gaosheng [2733 7559 0581]
Gong Guifang (F) [5516 2710 5364]
Cheng Zhiyong (Hui N) [4453 1807 0516]
Xiong Saian [3574 6357 1344]
Guo Gonghong [6753 1712 1347]
Guo Suishun [6753 7151 7311]
Chai Tongqi [2693 2717 1477]
Chang Cuilian (F) [1603 5050 5571]
Lu Yongfu [7773 3057 4395]
Cheng Hongwei [4453 4767 5898]
Xie Shungui [6200 2165 6311]

Yanbei Prefecture (51)

Men Chunde [7024 4783 1795]
Wang Murong (F) [3769 2606 2837]
Wang Xiangdong (F) [3769 0686 2639]
Wang Rui [3769 6904]
Niu Yun (F) [3662 0061]
Ye Lijin [5509 4539 6855]
Ren Jianfa [0117 1696 4099]
Liu Yue'e (F) [0491 2588 1230]
Liu Suying (F) [0491 4790 5391]
Sun Jianzhong [1327 1696 0022]
Li Xiumei (F) [2621 4423 2734]
Li Zhenlun [2621 2182 0243]
Yang Yuelian (F) [2799 2588 5571]
Wu Hualan (F) [0702 5363 5695]
Zhang Kan [1728 0170]
Zhang Hongzhong [1728 3163 6945]
Zhang Pu [1728 2528]
Fan Jingrong [5400 2417 2837]
Zhou Ruitang [0719 3843 1016]
Hu Chengying (F) [5170 2052 5391]
He Zengrui [6320 1073 3843]
Gao Sniying [7559 1102 5391]
Jia Bin [0328 2430]
Cao Guoquan [2580 0948 2938]
Jing Manru (F) [7231 2581 5423]
Zang Xin [5258 2450]

Xin Xian Prefecture (61)

Ma Yuntei [7456 0061 7378]
Wang Chengyi [3769 2052 0001]
Wang Guoquan [3769 0948 2938]
Feng Jinkui [7458 6855 1145]
Lian Jugui [3944 1565 6311]
Zhu Keqin [2612 0344 0530]
Liu Sanhu [0491 0005 5706]
Liu Mingshan [0491 7686 1472]

Wang Guang [3769 1639]
Wang Lin [3769 2651]
Wang Ju (F) [3769 5468]
Wang Xiang [3769 7534]
Kong Linping [1313 2651 1627]
Bai Xiaoyu [4101 2400 3768]
Ren Xiang [0117 4382]
Liu Fangrong [0491 5364 2837]
Liu Yuren [0491 5940 0088]
Xing Deyong [6717 1795 0516]
Li Jinguo [2621 1696 0948]
Li Qingwen (F) [2621 3237 2429]
Yang Yumei (F) [2799 3768 2734]
Zhang Yupu [1728 3768 2883]
Zhang Changhe [1728 2490 0735]
Zhang Huan [1728 3562]
Chen Liangsong [7115 5328 2646]
Zhou Shengrong [0719 3932 2837]
Miao Peifang [5379 0160 5364]
Yao Shumei (F) [1202 3219 2734]
Xu Suqing (F) [1776 4790 3237]
Guo Yuhang [6753 3768 3801]
Huang Shouxian [7806 1343 6343]
Luo Binggang [5507 4426 4854]
Xiong Xiliang [3574 1585 0081]

Wang Changzeng [3769 7022 1073]
Wang Zhifang (F) [3769 5365 5364]
Feng Zijing [7458 1311 2417]
Tian Wenqing (F) [3944 2429 0615]
Cong Peihua (F) [0654 1014 5478]
Zhu Huigen [2612 2849 2704]
Liu Shuquan (F) [0491 2579 0356]
Liu Hui [0491 6540]

Xu Yueying (F) [6079 2588 5391]
Du Bahai [2629 0360 3189]
Li Yueying (F) [2621 2588 5391]
Li Yuming [2621 3768 2494]
Li Tingpu [2621 1694 3877]
Li Liangxian [2621 0081 6343]
Yang Shuqiao [2799 2885 5062]
Shen Shijian [3088 1102 7003]
Zhang Youtang [1728 6788 1016]
Chen Jusuo [7115 1565 6956]
Chen Jubao [7115 5112 1405]
Ji Chuanhua (F) [1323 1557 5363]
Jiang Bala (Mongolian N) [7100 1572
2139]
Zhao Zuofu [6392 0155 4395]
Hao Songxue [6787 2646 7185]
Gao Jiyuan [7559 6060 0337]
Guo Xutian [6753 2485 3944]
Jia Fuheng [6328 4395 1854]
Chang Dewen [1603 1779 3306]
Liang Shuxiang [2733 2885 3276]
Dong Shuntian [5516 7311 3944]
Han Enjun [7281 1869 0193]
Pan Guiying (F) [3382 2710 5391]

Luliang Prefecture (62)

Yu Hualong [0060 0553 7893]
Ma Rongxian [7456 2837 7359]
Wang Anquan [3769 1344 0356]
Wang Aizhen (F) [3769 1947 3791]
Wang Yuzhao [3769 3022 6856]
Long Zhengjie [7893 2973 2638]
Ren Rui (F) [0117 3843]
Liu Yuanyi [0491 3293 5030]
Hua Yuanzhong [5478 0337 0022]
Qi Zhongxing [4359 0022 5281]
Gong Baochen [7255 0202 5256]
Li Yuzhen (F) [2621 3768 6297]
Li Jinwang [2621 6855 2489]
Wu Shouxian [0702 1108 0341]
Zhang Xiaofen (F) [1728 1420 5358]
Zhang Faner [1728 0646 1422]
Zhang Guangming [1728 0342 2494]
Zhang Zhiliang [1728 1807 5328]
Chen Zesheng [7115 3419 3932]
Wu Wuru (F) [2976 0063 3067]
Wu Guoping [2976 0948 1456]

Su Xintian [5685 1800 3944]
Du Wuan [2629 0063 1344]
Li Yunlou [2621 0061 2869]
Li Jiyin [2621 6060 6892]
Li Xiulin [2621 4423 2651]
Li Fu [2621 4395]
Wu Peide [0702 1014 1795]
Zhang Wenguang [1728 2429 0342]
Zhang Huixiang [1728 1920 4382]
Chen Liangzhu [7115 5328 2691]
Axi Lamu (F, Zang N) [7093 6007 2139
1191]
Zhao Chenghuai [6392 2052 2037]
Zhao Jirong (F) [6392 1323 2837]
Hao Qiaoyun (F) [6787 1564 0061]
Yao Qi [1202 7871]
Qin Haizhen [4040 3189 3791]
Ban Xiuzhi (F) [3803 4423 5347]
Huang Caiqin (F) [7806 1752 3830]
Yan Guanghong [7051 1639 3163]
Liang Peiyuan [2733 1014 0337]
Han Yinlan (F) [7281 1714 5695]
Xiong Qiang [3574 1730]

Ma Yuzao [7456 3768 5679]
Wang Zhuanyi [3769 1413 0001]
Wang Fang [3769 5364]
Wang Ruisheng [3769 3843 3932]
Bai Pu [4101 2528]
Feng Guimei (F) [7458 2710 2734]
Liu Guiying (F) [0491 2710 5391]
Liu Kai [0491 0418]
Lu Zhongxian [0712 0022 0341]
Xu Zhinong [6079 1807 3426]
Du Shouyun [2629 1343 0061]
Li Guohua [2621 0948 5478]
Li Yaodong [2621 5069 2639]
Song Zhuanzhuan (F) [1345 6567 6567]
Zhang Tianming [1728 1131 2494]
Zhang Changchang [1728 7022 2545]
Zhang Jincai [1728 6651 2088]
Zhang Jizhen (F) [1728 4949 3791]
Jin Jie (Man N) [6855 2212]
Wu Chengshun [2976 2110 7311]
Wu Xuelian (F) [2976 7185 5571]

Meng Qinghua [1322 1987 5478]
Zheng Guoan [6774 0948 1344]
He Yu [6320 3768]
Gao Ruixiang (F) [7559 3843 7449]
Guo Xien [6753 6932 1869]
Kang Anping [1660 1344 1627]
Yan Liqin (F) [7051 4539 3830]
Han Dongying (F) [7281 0392 5391]
Cao Huasheng [2580 5478 3932]
Lei Yushan [7191 3768 1472]

Jinzhong Prefecture (93)

Bu Ergou [0592 0059 5384]
Wang Wanmei (F) [3769 8001 2734]
Wang Yuxiu (F) [3769 3768 4423]
Wang Gongcheng [3769 7255 2052]
You Xinliang [1429 2450 0081]
Zhu Zhaojian [2612 2507 0256]
Liu Jiuxiang [0491 0046 4382]
Liu Tinggui [0491 1694 6311]
Liu Shutang [0491 1859 1016]
An Guiying [1344 2710 5391]
Xing Xiwu [6717 6932 2976]
Sun Yuzhang [1327 3768 3864]
Li Tianrui [2621 1131 3843]
Li Lingguang [2621 2651 1639]
Li Mingde [2621 2494 1795]
Li Peizhang [2621 1014 4545]
Li Huanzhang [2621 3562 4545]
Li Ruixia (F) [2621 3843 7209]
Yang Jukui [2799 1565 1145]
Bi Huiren [3968 2585 0088]
Wu Shichun (F) [0702 0013 3196]
Zhang Wanfu [1728 8001 1381]
Zhang Ying (F) [1728 3841]
Lin Shaoqiu [2651 1421 4428]
Fan Yumin (F) [5400 3768 3046]
Zhou Liping (F) [0719 7787 1627]
Zheng Chujuan (F) [6774 2806 1227]
Zhao Bangjun [6392 6721 0193]
Zhao Tong [6392 6639]
Pang Pang [1690 3316]
Yao Wenzheng [6008 2429 2973]
Hou Juyuan [0186 1565 0337]
Yao Chunhui (F) [1202 4783 6540]
Jing Xiaoli [5427 2400 4409]
Zhong Xinhui [6945 2450 3232]
Guo Shengheng [6753 0581 1854]

Meng Jiwen [1322 4949 2429]
Yue Jianxun [1471 1696 0534]
Fei Shulin [6316 2579 2651]
Guo Yuhuai [6753 5940 2037]
Cao Yaling (F) [2580 0068 3781]
Cui Ruilian (F) [1508 3843 6647]
Wen Kegang [3306 0344 0474]
Fu Tingxi [0265 1694 3886]
Lu Zhisheng [7627 1807 5110]
Wei Choutao (F) [7614 0010 2711]

Ma Tiexi [7456 6993 0823]
Wang Renjie [3769 0088 2638]
Wang Lianghou [3769 5328 0624]
Wang Runsheng [3769 3387 3932]
Niu Ruihua [3662 3843 7520]
Qiao Fengbao [0829 7685 1405]
Liu Guangbei [0491 0342 0554]
Liu Zeming [0491 0463 2494]
An Guangyu [1344 0342 5940]
Xing Baomin [6717 1405 3046]
Xing Zi [6717 2737]
Du Cuilan (F) [2629 5050 5695]
Li Zhilin [2621 1807 7207]
Li Liuqi [2621 3966 3825]
Li Lanping (F) [2621 5695 5493]
Li Daoxing [2621 6670 1840]
Li Jiagui [2621 0857 6311]
Shang Yucui (F) [1424 3768 5050]
Yang Shen [2799 4800]
Chen Xiuxia (F) [7115 4423 0033]
Zhang Ziyi [1728 1311 0308]
Zhang Fusuo [1728 1381 6956]
Yu Chunhe [4416 2504 0735]
Wu Haitang (F) [2976 3189 2768]
Lin Xinen [2651 0207 1869]
Meng Fanzhi [1322 4907 2535]
Zhao Yulan (F) [6392 3768 5695]
Zhao Guishu [6392 6311 2579]
Zhao Runlan (F) [6392 3387 5695]
Rong Yuzhen (F) [2837 3768 3791]
Yao Hui [6008 2037]
Yao Yulu [5522 6657 4389]
Duan Lunli [3008 0243 0448]
Liu Peize [2692 1014 3419]
Guo Yongqian [6753 3057 6197]
Guo Yuncheng [6753 0061 4453]

Guo Aiming [6753 1947 2494]
Li Kesheng (F) [2698 0668 3932]
Yuan Guidong [5913 6311 2767]
Liang Yudai [2733 3768 1486]
Kang Shicheng [1660 0013 6134]
Cui Liankai [1508 6647 0418]
Xie Yijun [6200 4135 0193]
Han Guodong [7281 0948 2767]
Yan Dahe [7346 1129 3109]
Pan Shuxian (F) [3382 3219 6343]
Wei Tang [7614 0781]

Jindongnan Prefecture (87)

Wei Jiwei [5898 4764 1983]
Wang Changfa [3769 7022 3127]
Wang Yuqin (F) [3769 3768 3830]
Wang Leping (F) [3769 2867 1627]
Wang Shufang [3769 2885 5364]
Wang Cuicui (F) [3769 5050 5050]
Niu Shuifu [3662 3055 1381]
Che Jianhua [6508 1696 5478]
Shi Huang (F) [4258 4337]
Feng Yufu [7458 3768 3940]
Jiang Di [3068 0966]
Liu Huaying (F) [0491 5363 5391]
Liu Jingliang [0491 2529 0081]
Sun Deshou [1327 1795 1108]
Du Pandong [2629 5160 0392]
Li Yuzhen [2621 3768 2182]
Li Heshun [2621 0735 7311]
Li Xuetao (F) [2621 7185 2711]
Li Hongwen [2621 7703 2429]
Yang Gaozhong [2799 7559 1813]
Zhang Han [1728 3352]
Zhang Xihua [1728 6007 5478]
Zhang Binglan [1728 3521 5695]
Zhang Fubao (Hui N) [1728 4395 0202]
Yan Qixin [1693 0796 9515]
Chen Yiping [7115 0001 6097]
Chen Hairong [7115 3189 2837]
Luo Yunfan [5012 0061 5400]
Zhao Rui [6392 6904]
Hu Jiye (F) [5170 7139 6851]
Duan Guishu [3008 6311 2579]
He Chengjiu [6320 2052 0036]
Qin Zhenjia [4440 2182 1367]

Guo Yinlai [6753 6892 0171]
Jia Chuande [6328 0278 1795]
Liang Yucheng [2733 3768 2052]
Lu Shuming [7773 2562 2494]
Cui Enbo [1508 1869 3134]
Jiao Lingyun [3542 0407 0061]
Dong Peiliang [5516 1014 5328]
Fu Jingxin [0265 4552 2450]
Pan Gongliang [3382 0361 5328]
Xue Wenbin [5641 2429 1755]

Ma Baobei (F) [7456 1405 6296]
Wang Changrong (F) [3769 3022 2837]
Wang Chouhe [3769 0010 0735]
Wang Dongguo (F) [3769 2639 2654]
Wang Meiji (F) [3769 5019 6060]
Niu Yunxiang [3662 0061 4382]
Niu Yuhua (F) [3662 3768 5478]
Bai Qingcai [4101 3237 2088]
Shi Guichang [0670 6311 2490]
Ren Baowang [0117 0202 2489]
Guang Huizhang (F) [0342 1979 4545]
Liu Baogui [0491 0202 6311]
Sun Zongzhang [1327 1350 4545]
Cheng Airong (F) [2052 1947 5554]
Li Tianxu [2621 1131 2485]
Li Xianfeng (F) [2621 0341 7685]
Li Jiayuan [2621 1367 0337]
Li Guie (F) [2621 6311 1230]
Yang Jianhong [2799 1696 1347]
He Xunli [0149 3169 6849]
Zhang Zhongyang [1728 0022 1135]
Zhang Zhiming [1728 1807 2494]
Zhang Jiquan [1728 4949 0356]
Wu Yangfang [6762 2254 5364]
Qiu Youzhen [6726 1635 3791]
Chen Dongsheng [7115 2639 3932]
Fan Bingkun [5400 2671 1024]
Yi Yukang [2496 5940 1660]
Zhao Guofa [6392 0948 4099]
Hou Tianle [0186 1131 2867]
Jin Xinguo [2516 2450 0948]
Qin Jianguo [4440 1696 0948]
Nie Xin [5119 9515]

Gao Xugen [7559 2485 2704]
Yuan Kuangui [0626 1401 6311]
Guo Yunteng [6753 0061 7506]
Guo Shilin [6753 1597 2651]
Guo Caifeng (F) [6753 1752 7685]
Huang Yushu [7806 3768 2579]
Yan Yuansuo [7051 0337 6956]
Peng Yanqiu (F) [1756 5333 4428]
Ge Fengbin [5514 6646 1755]
Jiao Fenmiao (F) [3542 4720 5379]
Pei Meixiang (F) [5952 2734 7449]

Linfen Prefecture (94)

Wei Lancao (F) [5898 5695 5430]
Wang Shuhua (F) [3769 3219 5478]
Wang Guixi [3769 6311 0823]
Wang Mingru (F) [3769 2494 5423]
Wang Li (F) [3769 5461]
Wang Zengqian [3769 1073 6197]
Shen Yuecai [3947 2588 2088]
Ye Xirong (F) [5509 0823 2837]
Tian Jinxiang [3944 6930 4382]
Cheng Guoxian [2052 0948 2009]
Qiao Yaotian [0829 5069 1131]
Xi Rong [6007 2051]
Liu Huaiyu [0491 2037 0151]
Liu Linai (F) [0491 5259 1947]
Xu Suozi [6079 6956 1311]
Sun Junfen (F) [1327 0689 5358]
Su Lewen [5685 2867 3306]
Du Xilin [2629 6930 7207]
Li Zhengfa [2621 2973 4099]
Li Peilun [2621 0160 0243]
Li Ming (F) [2621 6900]
Yang Youjuan [2799 1635 1227]
He Zhiwen [0149 1013 2429]
Shao Chongdao [6730 1504 6670]
Zhang Yuehao (F) [1728 2588 1170]
Zhang Yuantai [1728 0337 3141]
Zhang Shenglan (F) [1728 3932 5695]
Zhang Shouling [1728 1343 5391]
Zhang Xiangjuan (F) [1728 4382 1227]
Zhang Liangwa (F) [1728 0081 1216]
Zhang Jindou [1728 6930 2435]
Chen Zhenhua [7115 2182 5478]
Fan Xingyuan [5400 5281 3293]
Zhou Hongtai [0719 1347 1132]
Zhou Guoxian [0719 0948 6343]

Yuan Gedu (F) [0626 8198 6757]
Yi Yaoguang [2081 5069 0342]
Guo Yingcai [6753 5391 2088]
Guo Baolu [6753 0202 3619]
Guo Tiedan [6753 6993 2481]
Cao Huanlan (F) [2580 3562 5695]
Liang Jixiang [2733 0679 4382]
Jing Xumin [2529 4423 2404]
Cao Degan [2580 1795 1626]
Dong Zhide [5516 1807 1795]

Wang Dongqi [3769 2639 4388]
Wang Tinghuai [3769 1656 2849]
Wang Guodong [3769 0948 2767]
Wang Juncai (Hui N) [3769 0193 2088]
Wang Huji [3769 5706 6068]
Deng Yan [6772 3543]
Ye Suizhu [5509 7131 3796]
Shi Xueqian [0670 1331 6197]
Bai Jicheng [4101 4949 2110]
Qiao Zhenwu [0829 2182 2976]
Ren Jiazhen [0117 1367 3791]
Liu Wenguang [0491 2429 1639]
Liu Zhuoqi [0491 0587 1142]
Liu Shufang (F) [0491 3219 5364]
Xu Jinshan [6079 6930 1472]
Xing Deqian [6717 1795 6197]
Su Yiping (F) [5685 4182 1627]
Li Yuwen [2621 3768 2429]
Li Xiulan (F) [2621 4423 5695]
Li Xingbo [2621 2502 3134]
Li Yuren [2621 3022 0088]
Yang Yinshan [2799 5543 1472]
Song Guangyu [1345 0342 1342]
Zhang Geping [1728 2047 1627]
Zhang Yuanfang [1728 0337 5364]
Zhang Wenhui [1728 2429 1979]
Zhang Zaigang [1728 0961 4854]
Zhang Zhirui [1728 3112 3843]
Zhang Ting [1728 2185]
Zhang Yanping (F) [1728 1750 5493]
Zhang Yinlian (F) [1728 6892 5571]
Chen Yanwen [7115 1750 2429]
Zhou Tiancai [0719 1131 2088]
Fang Zhiming [2075 1807 2494]
Bai Zuoyao [2672 0155 1031]

Zhao Yi [6392 0044]
Duan Weirang [3008 4850 6245]
Tan Yanting (F) [6151 1693 0080]
Guo Baoying (F) [6753 1405 5391]
Guo Guicheng [6753 6311 2052]
Xu Enlan [4958 1869 1526]
Qiang Guangji [1730 1639 3444]
Huang Yanli (F) [7806 3601 0196]
Gai Qixu [5556 0366 3563]
Dong Yuefeng (F) [5516 2588 7685]
Lu Jiangong [7627 1696 0501]
Fan Zheru [2868 0772 0320]

Yuncheng Prefecture (82)

Ma Tianwen [7456 1131 2429]
Wang Guanghua [3769 0342 5478]
Wang Xiulan (F) [3769 4423 5695]
Wang Dezhong [3769 1795 0022]
Wu Shizhong (Mongolian N) [3527
1102 1813]
Ning Yaoquan [1380 5069 0356]
Zhu Xingyuan [2612 2502 0337]
Liu Pixun [0491 0012 0064]
Liu Shicheng (F) [0491 2514 2052]
Liu Xicheng [0491 6932 3397]
Xu Mulin [6079 2606 2651]
Sun Xiufang (F) [1327 4423 5364]
Li Guangyao [2621 1639 5069]
Li Yingjie [2621 5391 2638]
Li Zhenquan [2621 4176 3123]
Li Zuyou [2621 4371 0147]
Yang Wenshui [2799 2429 3055]
Quan Zhuoliang [2938 5511 5328]
Zhang Baidang (F) [1728 4102 3981]
Zhang Fajia [1728 4099 1367]
Zhang Baoan [1728 0202 1344]
Zhang Haitang (F) [1728 3189 2768]
Shen Huizhou [3088 1920 0719]
Chen Qien [7115 1142 1869]
Chen Shuying (F) [7115 3219 5391]
Lin Tao [2651 3447]
Wu Junying (F) [2976 0193 5391]
Nan Xianzhi (F) [0589 0103 5347]
Zhao Jun [6392 6511]
Zhao Qingyuan [6392 3237 3293]
Zhao Ruirong [6392 3843 2837]
Duan Yulin [3008 3768 2651]

Zhao Lie [6392 3525]
Yuan Yaling (F) [5913 7161 3781]
Gao Mingfeng (F) [7559 7686 7685]
Guo Shaobin [6753 4801 2430]
Jia Xingshun [6328 5281 7311]
Chang Xiuwen [1603 0208 2429]
Yan Yuxiang [7051 3768 4382]
Cui Gaosheng [1508 7559 3932]
Ge Aiyun (F) [5514 5676 5366]
Dong Lunde [5516 0243 1795]
Fan Yulong [2868 3768 7893]
Cai Yixin (F) [5591 0076 7451]

Ma Liu (Hui N) [7456 7511]
Wang Juliang [3769 1565 0081]
Wang Yingchun (F) [3769 6601 2504]
Yin Zhengnan [1438 2973 0589]

Ning Lie [1380 3525]
Tong Yun [0104 0061]
Ren Zezhi [0117 3419 0037]
Liu Bingli [0491 1014 4539]
Liu Qingquan [0491 3237 3123]
Xu Sifu [6079 0934 1788]
Xu Yunlan (F) [6079 6663 5695]
Song Xinfang (F) [1345 5605 5364]
Li Fengxian (F) [2621 7685 0103]
Li Rongwa [2621 2837 1216]
Li Siyong [2621 1835 0516]
Li Tongfang (F) [2621 4827 5364]
Yang Caiyun (F) [2799 1752 0061]
Wu Jichang [0702 0679 2490]
Zhang Changting [1728 7022 1694]
Zhang Kemin [1728 0344 2404]
Zhang Lingxia (F) [1728 3781 7209]
Zhang Fufang [1728 7450 5364]
Chen Shenzong (F) [7115 3947 5115]
Chen Qingzhi [7115 3237 1807]
Chen Futian [7115 4395 3944]
He Yu [0735 3842]
Ji Da [1323 6671]
Zhao Yunju [6392 0061 5112]
Zhao Caifeng (F) [6392 1752 7685]
Zhao Yinshan [6392 6892 1472]
Jing Guanshan [5427 7070 1472]
Hou Rengui [0186 0088 6311]

Chai Chengcun [2693 2052 1317]
Gu Xiuhua (F) [7357 4423 5363]
Ni Shaohua [0242 4801 5478]
Kang Zhensu [1660 2182 5685]
Cheng Fenquan [4453 1164 7710]
Yan Kehui [7051 0344 1920]
Xie Meihua (F) [6200 5019 5478]
Xie Shuotian [6043 4311 3944]
Xue Meifang (F) [5641 2734 5364]

PLA (53)

Wang Kaiyao [3769 7030 1031]
Wang Jun [3769 6511]
Wang Weiguo [3769 4850 0948]
Wang Daozhang [3769 6670 4545]
Bai Zhenxiang [4101 2182 4382]
Shi Laichen [0670 0171 5256]
Liu Jie (F) [0491 3381]
Qi Yaodong [7871 5069 2639]
Ren Chu [0117 0209]
Li Tianbao [2621 3944 0202]
Yang Qin [2799 5367]
He Haitao [0149 3189 3447]
Zhang Taiheng [1728 1132 1854]
Zhang Yulou [1728 3768 2869]
Zhang Hengcai [1728 1854 2088]
Yu Shensheng [0151 3234 4141]
Luo Bangben [5012 6721 2609]
Luo Jinghui [5012 2417 6540]
Zhou Xibo [0719 3305 3134]
Chai Cunfu [2693 1317 1381]
Yuan Shan [5913 1472]
Yuan Guanqi [0626 6034 6383]
Guo Jinfu [6753 6855 4395]
Xu Gongchen [1776 2162 6591]
Cao Shangwen [2580 1424 2429]
Lu Zhanming [7627 0594 2494]
Xue Shoutang [5641 1343 0781]

Chai Kang [2693 1660]
Gao Baojing [7559 1405 2417]
Guo Zhaoquan [6753 0340 3123]
Cheng Yulao [4453 7183 3399]
Cui Bingpiao [1508 0014 1318]
Dong Zhansuo [5516 0594 6956]
Xie Baoqun [6043 0202 5028]
Pan Yueying (F) [3382 2588 5391]

Wang Huaibao [3769 2037 0202]
Wang Zhongquan [3769 1813 3123]
Wang Bichen [3769 1732 5256]
Bai Youchun [4101 0645 2504]
Shi Jingyu [4258 2529 3768]
Liu Renquan [0491 0088 3123]
Liu Xiaolong [0491 2556 7893]
Ren Fengjie [0117 7685 2638]
Ren Duancheng [0117 4551 2052]
Li Baoyun [2621 0202 0061]
Yang Xiuzhen (F) [2799 4423 3791]
Song Fengwu [1345 7685 2745]
Zhang Zhongyu [1728 0022 3022]
Zhang Lianda [728 6647 6671]
Zhang Bingfa [1728 3521 3127]
Chen Zhiwei [7115 2535 0251]
Luo Shaozhen [5012 4801 4394]
Lin Gengqin [2651 1649 0530]
Zhao Baohua [6392 0202 5478]
Tao Anyu [7118 1344 3768]
Jia Wenqi [6328 2429 1477]
Guo Linxiang [6753 2651 4382]
Guo Yinghua [6753 2503 5478]
Chang Jiu [1603 0036]
Cheng Fuhou [4453 1133 0624]
Tan Haishui [6223 3189 3055]

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CSO: 4005/797

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

XI ZHONGXUN DISCUSSES FUTURE OF HONG KONG

HK301032 Hong Kong HSIN PAO TSAI CHING YUE KAN in Chinese No 76, Jul 83
pp 35-36 (tentative)

[Report: "What Xi Zhongxun Said to the Delegation of Young People of all Circles"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Editor's note: On 19 May 1983, in Beijing, Xi Zhongxun, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, received the "delegation of young people of all circles of Hong Kong." After listening to their opinions--which were published in the previous issue of this journal and in the HSIN PAO on 8 June--he frankly commented on the Hong Kong issue on behalf of the Chinese Government. The following are excerpts of what Xi Zhongxun said to the delegation. [end editor's note]

I have just listened to your opinions and I have learned much from them. I believe that the opinions you have expressed today, whether right or wrong, are not merely opinions but your true feelings. Direct communication can only benefit us. Right or wrong, it does not matter. The wrong things we have said can give us food for thought. You have expressed your opinions well.

Although the things you have said represent your personal opinions, however, what I am going to say--is not my personal opinion, but the opinion of the Chinese Government.

Confidence must be based on concrete things./ In the search for confidence, there is the question of why we fail to put forward a good plan. The problem lies on the British side. In September 1982, when /Mrs Thatcher/ talked about this question, her choice of topic for discussion was not very good in that she brought up the three unequal treaties which involve Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, and the New Territories. They are problems handed down by China and Britain in the course of history.

Preaching the Cardinal Principles of Righteousness, Talking About Faith, Preventing Extremely Leftist Behaviors From Making a Mess of Things

The 1980's is the right time for solving this problem. Even if we do not propose to solve this problem, the British should be wise enough to take the

initiative in making the proposal. Does it mean that Hong Kong should remain a colony? What do we take the Chinese people in Hong Kong for? In September 1982, /Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao/ told Mrs Thatcher that the question of sovereignty was very clear and non-negotiable. Under what circumstances did China conclude such treaties in the past? They were concluded after the opium war. They are absolutely unequal treaties.

Deng Xiaoping said clearly that if we did not solve this problem, our government would be like the Qing government and we would ourselves be a /Li Hongzhang./ Do you agree? (None of the people present disagree) No Chinese would disagree with this point, neither would enlightened foreigners.

The question of sovereignty of Hong Kong is not a prerequisite for the negotiations. Sovereignty is non-negotiable. Why is it necessary to discuss the question of sovereignty? Hong Kong is your home, but it is also a part of China; not just today, but forever. Without a doubt, all of us are Chinese compatriots.

I can only agree to part of your opinions on Hong Kong's economic problems. Let us imagine, if Mrs Thatcher had not visited China last year, could Hong Kong's economic situation have been maintained? How large a deficit has Hong Kong suffered in the past? Have you done any statistical work on it?

The present situation is a little serious because, in addition to other factors, there is also the factor of economic depression. The extent to which the economy of the United States will recover is still in question. The Asian nations and the EEC are also affected by economic recession. When oil prices dropped, Hong Kong should have profited. However, this was not the case. Why?

If you blame the political situation and the question of sovereignty put forward by China for Hong Kong's economic problems, then you can only see part of the problem. Hong Kong had the best economic situations from 1978 to 1981. The economy developed well in those years. As early as in 1980, when I visited the United States, I had already discovered that the U.S. economy was declining.

You may have heard of some problems /which cannot in the end be solved by capitalism, but can be solved by socialism./ There are ups and downs in a capitalist economy. Since the 1930's, economic crises have come in waves. Moreover, the period between the emergence of two consecutive economic crises has become shorter and shorter. The United States and the Soviet Union are engaged in an armaments race and expansionist activities because they want to eliminate the economic crises. We do not have such problems. China upholds peace, and therefore, it is against hegemonism.

The question of sovereignty to a certain extent affects the economy of Hong Kong. However, it is not the major factor nor the heart of the issue. There are many factors which affect it. The Hong Kong issue is very complicated. I cannot fully explain it to you.

/Since Mrs Thatcher's visit in September 1982, the British authorities have changed their attitude a little and they no longer adhere to the three unequal treaties./ No nation on earth will support them, not even the United States.

There are twists and turns in the development of socialism. We cannot expect an absolutely smooth development. No country can be isolated. In the 1950's and the 1960's, some people tried to blockade China and it was quite impossible for China to develop relations with the outside world. Now, China adopts an open-door policy; even the capitalist countries can invest money in China, even in oil.

The CPC does not think there will be another Cultural Revolution and believes that the mistakes made in Hong Kong in the 1960's were extremely leftist behaviors. Why should there be riots? Neither Hong Kong nor China want unrest. We do not want it today, nor do we want it in the future.

Hong Kong Will Prosper Under Sino-British Friendship and Those Who Have Left Will Return

I would like to talk on the two kinds of systems. We will not change the capitalist system in Hong Kong. If the system is changed, it will not be entitled to be a special economic zone and Article 31 of the Constitution will then be an empty talk. This is not merely an idea proposed by this generation of ours or is it a matter of life and death. This policy will not be carried by certain individuals, but by our coming generation.

Both China and Britain are friendly countries. Our relations are based on friendship. Therefore, it will be of advantage to the government and people of both sides if we solve the issue through negotiations. Such negotiations should win honor for both China and Britain. Is it honorable to the British Government and people if the problem is not solved? If it is solved, the friendly cooperation and economic development of both sides can benefit.

You work and live in Hong Kong. Your opinions and concerns are understandable. We hope that you will offer more suggestions and we are willing to listen to the voice of all sides.

The governments of both sides have established contacts through their embassies and formed delegations. It is not China, but Britain that should bear the responsibility. They did not offer any suggestions, but quibbled over and over again on the sovereignty issue. Certainly, we cannot continue our talks on the sovereignty issue. Mrs Thatcher is a wise woman and we highly [words indistinct]. However, like playing chess, she took her first step wrong. Then, she changed her mind and the second step she took was correct.

We hope that she will provide her solution as soon as possible. It seems that the period of 14 years is a long time, but in fact it is a very short one. Last year, we expected that a plan be worked out in 1 or 2 years. Can it be realized this year? The plan should be consulted by both parties and not

unilaterally decided by either of the parties. /I hope that you will also hold talks with the British Government and urge them to start the negotiations as soon as possible. Otherwise, by unilaterally pressing us, you will get nothing. We expected that the negotiations could be held in May because we were more anxious. We have definitely pointed out that the system in Hong Kong will be preserved. As this benefits all sides, it should be implemented not only by this generation, but also by the coming generation./

Hong Kong has developed over a period of time. It is now an international free port, international trade and financial center, and also the channel for carrying out China's foreign trade. /As long as the institutions of Hong Kong [word indistinct] unchanged, Hong Kong will continue to prosper. Capital and talented people will return. The economic depression of Hong Kong will not last long. There is no need to worry just because a few people have left. If they lack confidence, they can leave. They can also return in the future./

I have met Y. K. Kan on four occasions. We were good friends and everything was discussed. He discussed this matter with me. Provided the institution remains unchanged, there is no need to worry about the outflow of capital and talented people. So long as we do not change our method of work, we will be able to conduct the reform in a very effective manner. The key to this problem is to make improvements. You can set your mind at ease because we will never carry out transformation as we did in the 1950's.

The development of Hong Kong is somewhat abnormal. The raw materials needed in the electronic industry are totally imported from other countries and after processing, the products are again sold in foreign markets. This is one of the defects in Hong Kong. In order to maintain the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong, we must ensure supply and reform the main industry of Hong Kong.

There are many things that China can supply to Hong Kong. /Hong Kong's prosperity cannot be separated from China's four modernizations, but not the other way round; that is, this relationship should be that China does not need Hong Kong in carrying out the four modernizations, Hong Kong relies on the supply of materials and goods from China, and China's four modernizations can provide a guarantee for the prosperity of Hong Kong. I have discussed this with Y. K. Kan and he agreed with me./

We Hope That the Two Countries Will Cooperate

Many problems have to be solved by both China and Britain. I am not going to answer specific questions here. It is understandable to feel that Hong Kong's future is uncertain because no results have come out from the talks between China and Britain.

You can have two homes, one in Hong Kong and the other in a foreign country. Go out and see things for yourself and then return. Go! Life is not so good in foreign countries./ Go to the United States and see things for

yourself. Life in the United States is not all that good. People have told me that if one deposits money in the United States, the interest is so meager that he cannot use it to pay for the bank service charges.

We guarantee to keep Hong Kong's everything as present. Freedom in life will remain unchanged, the system will remain unchanged, and the way of life will remain unchanged. People in foreign countries have much freedom to enjoy. People in our country also enjoy enough freedom. Of course, it is impossible to have absolute freedom. Absolute freedom will cause all systems to crumble!

Between us, there is the question of mutually understanding each other. I hope that more people will come and visit China. We will consider your suggestions. /At present, the two countries have not started negotiations, so I cannot comment on any specific question! /

I hope that you will have confidence. Hong Kong will turn for the better, and not for the worse. We adopt a very careful attitude toward the Hong Kong problem. We will not do or say anything detrimental to Hong Kong. However, what has been recently taking place in Hong Kong is not necessarily good. For example, tax increases, price rises, and rent increases--this is not a good phenomenon. It is a crisis. Prosperity, stability, and order will certainly be reached. The most important thing is to have confidence.

In 1979, /McLehose/ was away when I visited Hong Kong, so I talked to /Cater/. I said that China would not take back political power but that Hong Kong must have some reform. Policies on price rises are all very bad. I am a soldier, I know very little about politics. I asked him (Cater) how he would tackle the problem of inflation (a very large part of Hong Kong interests, including 35 percent of its income, must be delivered to the British side).

You do not have to worry. After this generation dies, the next generation will be wiser. We have done some foolish things. But we have corrected our mistakes. A country is like a man. We have developed from our mistakes. Without these lessons, there would not have been the 3d Plenary Session, nor would there have been the 12th CPC National Congress.

I am not sure whether what I have said today can meet your needs. I hope that you will cooperate with us and make joint efforts in the future and that you will make suggestions to China and Britain to solve the Hong Kong problem as early as possible. We need your help and cooperation in solving the Hong Kong problem. I believe that we will finally find a mutually satisfying solution to the Hong Kong problem.

CSO: 4005/969

WEN WEI PO VIEWS SINO-BRITISH TALKS ON HONG KONG

HK060950 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 6 Jul 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Correct Orientation for the Talks"]

[Text] The second phase of Sino-British talks on Hong Kong's future is in vigorous preparation. Governor Edward Youde and some unofficial members of the Executive Council are now in London for consultations. The British Government has designated Ambassador Percy Cradock and Governor Edward Youde as its representatives to the talks, and the Chinese Government has declared that Vice Foreign Minister Yao Guang will be its chief representative. The talks will start soon.

In the past few days, the press in Hong Kong was adorned with optimism and anticipated that the talks would be a success. Such anticipation does not seem to lend wings to rumors. The decision to hold the second phase of the talks itself means that progress has been made on the issue and that a deadlock has been broken. What is most important is that the British Government has taken a flexible attitude toward its stand on sovereignty over Hong Kong. Although the news bulletin of the British Government was ambiguous and vague on this point, saying that its stand "is known to all," the press in Britain and in other parts of the world held in one voice that the British stand has created a pleasant atmosphere for the talks.

Since the official contacts between the Chinese and British governments in September 1982, the negotiations were stalemated on the issue of sovereignty. China repeatedly declared that its stand on the issue of Hong Kong would not change. Now, the talks will start again. This means that acute obstructions have been shut out and that the talks are moving toward the correct orientation of solving practical problems.

Then, what does the British Government still pursue and insist on? It is said that it will strive for an unchanged mode of life and a stable and prosperous economy for the sake of Hong Kong people. If this is the case, then their idea happens to coincide with the preliminary plan which Beijing has declared repeatedly. Of course, diplomatic parlance is not always the same as real intentions. Using the will of the people as a pretext for certain purposes will be the political motives which Britain can hardly conceal. This will also be a problem to be coped with in the talks.

Let the Hong Kong people govern themselves by law. This is a slogan publicized by certain newspapers in Hong Kong. As a matter of fact, there is no big difference between this slogan and the proposal of "Hong Kong law governing Hong Kong" put forward by some Hong Kong and Macao members of the CPPCC. Beijing has also stressed time and again that the current Hong Kong law will be retained, with the exception of those provisions with a colonial color. Therefore, it is not difficult to materialize the plan of Hong Kong people governing Hong Kong by law.

Assure a stable and prosperous economy for Hong Kong. This is a wish expressed over and over again by Hong Kong public opinion. As for this question, the Chinese Government spares no efforts to protect Hong Kong's stability and prosperity. China is now tightening economic ties with Hong Kong, increasing investment funds, and expanding trade in Hong Kong. All of these things show the sincerity of the Chinese Government. Certainly, the Chinese Government will still pay great attention to the "Hong Kong-type" stability and prosperity and its position of a free port after recovery of its sovereignty over Hong Kong. Now, the key to the Hong Kong issue is very clear: The draft plan of "Hong Kong people governing Hong Kong" will be adopted after China recovers its sovereignty over Hong Kong. As long as Britain willingly cooperates, the British will be able to preserve their interests and play a very active role. We are convinced that through negotiations, China and Britain will surely find something in common in working out a good method of governing Hong Kong. Therefore, we are prudently optimistic about the forthcoming talks.

CSO: 4005/969

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

XI ZHONGXUN CONFIDENT ABOUT FUTURE OF HONG KONG

HK300337 Hong Kong HSIN PAO in Chinese 30 Jun 83 p 1

Report: "Xi Zhongxun Says Talent Draining Away From Hong Kong Will Return",

text; on 19 May, in a talk delivered at his meeting with the "Hong Kong youth delegation," Xi Zhongxun, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, revealed that since Mrs Thatcher's visit to China in September 1982, Britain has changed its attitude a little and no longer adheres to the three unequal treaties. (The full text of the talk by Xi Zhongxun is carried in the HONG KONG ECONOMIC JOURNAL MONTHLY which will be published today.) The contents of the talk show that China is full of confidence in the future of Hong Kong. Xi Zhongxun said: "As long as the institutions of Hong Kong remain unchanged, Hong Kong will continue to prosper. Capital and the talented people will return. The economic depression of Hong Kong will not last long. There is no need to worry just because a few people have left. If they lack confidence, they can leave. They can return in the future."

Xi Zhongxun said to the youth delegation headed by Li Pengfei: "You can have two homes, one in Hong Kong, the other in a foreign country. Go out and see things for yourself and then return. Go! Life is not so good in foreign countries! Go to the United States and see things for yourself, life in the United States is not all that good. People have told me that if one deposits money in the United States, the interest is so meager that one cannot use it to pay for the bank service charges."

He expressed the opinion that China can provide Hong Kong with many things, that the prosperity of Hong Kong cannot be separated from China's four modernizations, but not the other way around, that China does not need Hong Kong in carrying out the four modernizations, that Hong Kong relies on the supply of materials and goods from China, and that China's four modernizations can provide a guarantee for the prosperity of Hong Kong. Xi Zhongxun said: "I have discussed this with Y. K. Kan and he agreed with me."

Xi Zhongxun said that the CPC thinks that there will not be another cultural revolution and that the mistakes made in Hong Kong in the 1960's were extremely leftist behavior. Neither Hong Kong nor China want unrest. We do not want it today and we also do not want it in the future. Xi Zhongxun also said that he understood why the people of Hong Kong worried so much.

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

TA KUNG PAO NOTES POINTS IN DENG REMARKS

HK260133 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 26 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Deng Xiaoping Speaks on Hong Kong Issue"]

[Text] Just after the memorial service for Liao Chenzhi, Deng Xiaoping met with deputies to the Sixth NPC and members of the CPPCC National Committee from the Hong Kong and Macao region and talked to them on the Hong Kong issue. The second event very closely followed the first.

He said, during his lifetime Liao Chengzhi was in charge of the work concerning Hong Kong and Macao, and his death will have some effect on this work, but not much of one. In the future the Hong Kong issue will be handled together by Li Xiannian, Zhao Ziyang and others. There will be no change in the policy on Hong Kong. The organs responsible for the relevant issues still exist.

Since the death of Liao Chengzhi, some people have been worried that this would affect the future of Hong Kong. It seems that Deng Xiaoping gave his reply in view of this notion.

This talk on the one hand gave a positive affirmation of the ability of Liao Chengzhi, and on the other expressed the continuity and stability of policy. It fully demonstrated the role of collective leadership.

Li Xiannian has met personalities from Hong Kong visiting Beijing many times in recent years. When British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher went to China last year, it was Zhao Ziyang who held several meetings with her on the question of Hong Kong's future.

There will be no change in the policy of establishing Hong Kong as a special administrative region and continuing to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability after the recovery of sovereignty over it.

Deng Xiaoping reiterated the three main tasks for China: the first, to oppose hegemonism; the second, to carry out the four modernizations drive; the third, to accomplish the reunification of the motherland.

Chinese leaders have repeatedly stressed these three main tasks in recent times, but Deng Xiaoping said something different when repeating them this time. First, he said that they were three main tasks for the 1990's as well as the 1980's; and second, when the three main tasks were mentioned previously, opposition to hegemonism was listed last, but this time it was placed first. By the 1990's, the antihegemonist united front will still be assigned a major position.

Deng Xiaoping also said when meeting American and Canadian scientists and technicians not long ago: "Our policy will not change. Its only change will be to become still better; the open-door policy can only become still more open, and the path can only become broader, not narrower."

This is also the case with the principles and policies for solving the Hong Kong issue. Sovereignty over Hong Kong is non-negotiable, but the interests of the Hong Kong compatriots, including the interests of people of all sectors of Hong Kong, will be given full consideration, and whether in the transitional period before the recovery of sovereignty or in the future after sovereignty is recovered, appropriate steps will be taken to preserve Hong Kong's prosperity.

The new director of the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA, Xu Jiatun, who will shortly be arriving to take up his post, also pointed out at the NPC a few days ago: "In specific policy, we have taken full account of the views of the compatriots and people of all sectors in Hong Kong; we will respect history and reality, proceed from the realities of Hong Kong, and make the policies still more relaxed."

China's two important conferences have now concluded. Britain has also held its general election, and Mrs Thatcher, elected for a consecutive term, has reshuffled her cabinet. The Sino-British talks on the future of Hong Kong have caught afresh the attention of all circles. People hope the talks will be completely successful. This will be beneficial and also glorious for the Chinese and British governments, for the Chinese people, including the inhabitants of Hong Kong, and also for the British people.

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

WEN WEI PO COMMENTS ON PAN AM FLIGHTS TO TAIPEI

HK240700 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 23 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Commenting on the Reagan Administration's Approval for 'Pan Am' To Resume Flights to Taipei"]

[Text] If Sino-U.S. relations are discussed calmly, we see that besides progress there are also difficult problems. Early in February, when Shultz came to China with Reagan's message and promise, he expressed that he would promote understanding, eliminate differences, and establish mutual trust along the road of normalization in Sino-U.S. relations. In May, an American science and technology delegation arrived at Beijing to attend the annual meeting of the joint Sino-U.S. committee for scientific and technological cooperation. Both sides signed agreements for cooperation in the fields of transportation, nuclear research, and aeronautics. This indicated that it was impossible for the Reagan administration to resist the historical trend in which the peoples of the two countries demand friendship. However, difficult problems and obstacles still lay before China and the United States, such as the Sino-U.S. textile talks, the Huguang railways bearer bons, the Hu Na incident, U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, and the recent resumed flights to Taiwan.

For a long time in the past, Pan Am Airlines flew between New York and Taipei. After the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, Pan Am was allowed to be the first designated air transport enterprise of the United States to fly the China route under the premise of suspending its flights to Taipei. Pan Am was also allowed to use Sino-Burmese border points--Kunming-Guangzhou-Hong Kong route--and use the Guangzhou Beiyun Airport as an alternate airport. However, after obtaining the above-mentioned rights, Pan Am contradicted itself, went so far as to deny its former promise, and resumed its flights to Taipei. On the afternoon of 14 June, an American passenger plane took off from New York, flew across the Pacific Ocean and landed at Taipei Airport. Thus, Sino-U.S. relations were once again covered with dark clouds.

Although the U.S. Government tried to make explanations by saying that it was a private commercial act and not related to politics, its real intention was more clearly revealed by doing so. The U.S. Government has a long-standing friendship

with Pan Am, such as granting long-term subsidies to the Pan Am, appointing it to be the "air instrument" of the United States, giving it various preferences, and in turn, Pan Am contracted and served as a means of military transport for the U.S. Government during the war of aggression against Korea, and so on. Apart from this, the political background of Pan Am's inconsistency is derived from recognizing "one China" to creating "two Chinas" and "one China, one Taiwan." It is well known that Pan Am decided to fly the China route under the precondition that it suspend its flights to Taipei, and it clearly realized that the matter was not simply a "private commercial act" but directly related to Sino-U.S. relations. Now, with the approval of the Reagan administration, Pan Am has resumed its flights to Taipei and has become a political instrument of the Reagan administration in dealing with Sino-U.S. relations. The cause and effect of this matter has laid bare the inconsistent explanations made by the Reagan administration and revealed the (word indistinct) nature of the event.

The Chinese Government will certainly not ignore the Pan Am incident, but will adopt measures to safeguard its sovereignty. As is known to all, the one thing China cannot tolerate is the Taiwan issue. This involves China's territorial sovereignty, self-determination in internal affairs, and reunification. It is the basic principle and sacred duty of the Chinese people to safeguard their territorial integrity, reunify the motherland, and reject anyone who dares to interfere in China's internal affairs. Therefore, the Chinese people have resolutely rejected the "Taiwan Relations Act," have opposed U.S. arms sale to Taiwan, and have protested against Pan Am's resumption of flights to Taipei. China's reaction toward the U.S. Government's approval for Pan Am to resume flights to Taipei is strong. This move of the Reagan administration once again has brought an initial breach of harmony to Sino-U.S. relations.

The Chinese people value Sino-U.S. friendship. However, they will not accommodate Sino-U.S. relations at the expense of China's sovereignty and give up their principled stand. This is obvious to all. The Reagan administration should soberly make its decision on what course to follow in handling the Sino-U.S. relations.

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

FEASIBILITY OF FUTURE USE OF HONG KONG LAW DISCUSSED

HK270817 Hong Kong HSIN PAO in Chinese 27 Jun 83 p 4

[Report: "China Thinks 'Hong Kong Law To Govern Hong Kong' Is Feasible"]

[Text] Hong Kong and Macao deputies who went to Beijing to attend the sessions of the NPC and the CPPCC came back to Hong Kong yesterday. At the concluding meeting of the CPPCC, T. K. Kan, newly elected Standing Committee member of the CPPCC, put forward that "Hong Kong people governing Hong Kong" actually meant "Hong Kong law governing Hong Kong." This message and its implication have merited attention from various fields.

Following his return to Hong Kong from Beijing by airplane yesterday, T. K. Kan told reporters at the airport that after China recovers its sovereignty over Hong Kong in the future, it will be feasible to use Hong Kong law to govern Hong Kong, and the Chinese authorities also think that it will be applicable. T. K. Kan continued that it would be another question to coordinate Hong Kong law with China's law in the future.

Ho Yin, Hong Kong and Macao deputy to the NPC, also believes that in the future, Hong Kong can be governed by the present Hong Kong law, which will take into account the interests of Hong Kong, China and Britain, and ensure the observance of Hong Kong law for a long time in the future.

Wu Sui-chu, another CPPCC member, disclosed that in a 2-hour meeting with Hong Kong and Macao CPPCC members on 25 June, Deng Xiaoping also mentioned the Hong Kong issue. The talks were mainly centered on the following: 1) China upholds anti-hegemonism, 2) the problem of building the country, and 3) the reunification of China, in which the Hong Kong issue was occasionally mentioned. As negotiations are to be held, both sides held that the content should be kept secret. The larger part of the talks was centered on the problem of building the country, such as how to carry out the four modernizations.

Britain to Make a Concession on the Problem of Sovereignty

Meanwhile, Zhang Kucheng, who recently disclosed that China would make ~~its~~ ^{its} own proposals in resolving the Hong Kong problem if no agreement was reached in 1984, further disclosed his meeting with Hu Yaobang on discussing the Hong Kong issue.

Zhang Xucheng disclosed that on 24 May he met Hu Yaobang, who told him that Hong Kong, like Taiwan, can become a special administrative zone and practice a system different to that of the Chinese mainland, that the Chinese Government would do its utmost to maintain and promote Hong Kong's prosperity, and that China must recover its sovereignty over Hong Kong. He also disclosed that when holding talks with the Chinese side in Beijing last year, the British prime minister insisted on British sovereignty over Hong Kong, which displeased Chinese leaders. Therefore, Deng Xiaoping explicitly told Mrs Thatcher that if no agreement can be reached between China and Britain on the problem of Hong Kong's future before the end of 1984, China would declare its own proposals.

Professor Zhang Xucheng holds that it was to be expected that the British Government would make a concession on the sovereignty issue. The key to the Hong Kong issue is, in fact, how the Beijing authorities will rule Hong Kong and continue to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity after recovering it. In other words, that is the question of how to give to give consideration to both principle (and also no loss of face for China) and reality.

Zhang Xucheng said that what he worried about was that not all senior cadres fully understood Hong Kong's situation. For example, a provincial CPC committee secretary simply attributed the drop in Hong Kong's stock market and the devaluation of the Hong Kong dollar to speculative activities carried out by some businessmen in stock and foreign exchange markets. A foreign affairs cadres researching international affairs even went so far as to make an assertion that the British Government manipulated Hong Kong's stock and foreign markets so as to put pressure on Beijing. If Beijing's policy makers have firm belief in such views, their decisions will certainly be removed from reality.

Professor Zhang Xucheng also said that just as policy makers in Beijing do not understand how the people in Taiwan feel about things, they do not quite understand and accept how the people in Hong Kong feel about things either. Although Beijing has time and again declared that Hong Kong's system will remain unchanged after China takes it back and that proper measures will be taken to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity, most residents are still on pins and needles. Of many reasons the most important one lies in the fact that there have been too many political movements in the past 30-odd years and too many relapses in policies.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

DENG XIAOPING'S SELECTED WORKS PUBLISHED

HK011307 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 1 Jul 83 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping Published Today"]

[Text] The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is published today, the commemoration day of the 62d anniversary of the founding of the CPC. In the past the CPC published works of certain revolutionaries of the older generation after their death, for example the selected works of Liu Shaoqi and Zhou Enlai. Deng Xiaoping has so far been the only leader apart from Mao Zedong whose works have been published in his lifetime. Writings of other CPC leaders have also been published recently, but the distribution was limited.

During the lifetime of Chairman Mao Zedong, four volumes of his selected works were published, which expounded on many problems which occurred before the birth of new China. The CPC leaders including Chairman Mao himself, maintained that theories should be tested by practice before they were published as documents. For this reason, only a few of Chairman Mao's writings on China's socialist construction were published in his lifetime. The fifth volume of his selected works was hastily compiled and published after his death. Now, the book is considered unsatisfactory due to the restriction of certain historical conditions at the time of compiling.

"Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is comprised of his writings since the great historical turning point in 1975. In the course of setting right our practical work on all fronts, Deng Xiaoping played an important role in decisionmaking. Meanwhile, he progressively absorbed and summed up new experiences, thus formulating the political theory of China as it entered the new period of modernization. Therefore, this book is of great and practical significance. The CPC implicitly hopes that this book will help to promote unity in thinking, and enable party members to keep abreast of what the Central Committee requests of them politically.

The development of events in recent years has entirely confirmed the correctness of the line formulated at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in 1978, a line smashing the bonds of tradition, emancipating thinking, and seeking a way of carrying out socialist modernization according to the specific conditions in China. China has now embarked on the correct path. No doubt, this must be attributed to Deng Xiaoping.

Deng Xiaoping enjoys very high prestige in the eyes of the people of the whole country. Publication of the book will further convince the people of his extraordinary ability and wisdom. However, Deng Xiaoping has admitted that he was too much praised when Chairman Mao called him a "rare gifted person." In his selected works, Deng Xiaoping strongly opposes the personality cult, excessive concentration of power, and the system of lifelong leading posts. Therefore, the more Deng Xiaoping's propositions take root in the hearts of the people, the more China's democratic system will be strengthened, thus eliminating arbitrary decisions by a single person in state political life.

The whole of the book of selected works embodies the spirit of integrating theory with practice. The book says that the quintessence of Mao Zedong Thought is nothing but "seeking truth from facts." In his book, Deng Xiaoping gives a clear account of the assessment of Mao Zedong, the present economic situation in China, and the carrying out of work in different fields. He arranges all things according to specific conditions. For example, he advocates the setting up of the retirement system in China, but he knows there are obstacles to overcome. So he set up the advisory commission as a transit body to avoid acting with undue haste.

When the concept of seeking truth from facts truly takes root in the hearts of the people of the country, China will be able to thoroughly rid itself of the baneful influence of the "leftist" deviation, and will see a bright future. From the Hong Kong point of view, the publication of "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is also good news.

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DISCUSSION ON AWARENESS OF PEOPLE'S WISH

HK011000 Hong Kong HSIN PAO in Chinese 1 Jul 83 p 1

["Political and Economic Short Commentary" by Lin Hang-chih [2651 5887 2972]:
"Xu Jiatun's Arrival in Hong Kong and Transmission of Messages"]

[Text] With regard to the issue of Hong Kong's future, a question, which has puzzled people in Hong Kong (of course, not everyone), is whether the decision-making authorities in Beijing clearly understand their wishes.

On the surface, it seems impossible that Chinese leaders are not aware of the thoughts of people in Hong Kong. This is simply because people in Hong Kong have actively voiced their views on the issue concerning their future and these ideas and other information concerned must have been collected and thoroughly analyzed by the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office in the State Council and by Hong Kong affairs research groups (or similar groups of another name) set up in Guangzhou, Beijing, and other cities--the large size of these groups startles us. However, even with all this information, the decision-making authorities may still have acquired only one-sided knowledge. Let us analyze the reason for this.

Since the death of Mao Zedong, although China has strived to eliminate personality cult, she is still a society governed by individual rulers. (Though China is endeavoring to turn itself into a society governed by law, the efforts have not yet brought about conspicuous results.) The situation, in which the top decisionmaker's single statement can become a law governing the whole country, still exists. Therefore, after the top decisionmaking authorities lay down the policy toward Hong Kong, whether other people accept it or not, the policy must be regarded as absolutely correct and must brook no suspicion in the whole nation from top to bottom.

Under these circumstances, all different opinions, even if they are fairly reasonable, can hardly be made known to the top leadership. There are two reasons: 1) No official at the lower level is ready to submit to his superior information that will displease the latter. If the top decisionmaker is irritated at this report, the person who has prepared it may be transferred to study in a cadre school, because he would not have submitted such a report filled with reactionary viewpoints had he not had a poor understanding of policy.

2) Every morning, when reading the newspaper after preparing breakfast for Mr Thatcher, British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher only reads those articles in agreement with her policies and does not read any arguments of the opposition (it is believed that special personnel have sorted out press reports for her), because different opinions not only interrupt her train of thought in considering her policies, but also make her feel uneasy the whole day and even disturb her handling of state affairs. Since that is the case of the prime minister of Britain, which is considered the most democratic country, then the Chinese leadership, which is still tied up with ingrained feudal habits, can only go ever farther, and it is quite understandable that officials at the lower level do not submit unpleasant reports to their superiors because they have to take into account their superiors' mode. According to a report by a pro-China publication, the authorities concerned in Beijing have compiled articles by two writers for this newspaper and published them in a booklet as reference material for cadres. The opinions of these two writers largely agree with China's policy toward Hong Kong. Why did they only compile articles by these two writers and not publicize articles by other writers? Readers can reach the answer through the above analysis.

However, the Beijing authorities' awareness of the popular will in Hong Kong may be improved because of the appointment of Mr Xu Jiatun as director of XINHUA's Hong Kong branch. Mr Xu's position is higher than his predecessor and he is able to come into direct contact with the decisionmaking authorities and their aides and staff, so he is more "eligible" for submitting franker reports. If the Beijing decisionmaking authorities can give an ear to the great deal of pragmatic views in Hong Kong, which are mainly based on the maintenance of actual interests, especially the economic interests of China and Hong Kong, this will be greatly helpful to a satisfactory settlement of the issue of Hong Kong's future.

The higher the position of officials sent to Hong Kong, the more convenient and direct will be the handling of affairs. This is true of XINHUA as well as of the Hong Kong Government under British control. Before coming to Hong Kong, Lord MacLehose was only an ambassador to Denmark; this is incomparable to Sir Edward Youde's position in the Foreign Ministry, where he is under only the secretary of foreign and commonwealth affairs. This is the reason why Sir Geoffrey Howe, the new secretary of foreign and commonwealth affairs, included a statement on the Hong Kong issue in his "prompt" reply to members of both legislative and executive councils in Hong Kong and why the British queen also mentioned Britain's commitment to Hong Kong in her address at the opening ceremony of the new Parliament. In addition, the reason why members of the Executive Council can once and again exchange views on the Hong Kong issue with the British prime minister is also related to the fact that Sir Edward Youde can keep in direct touch with the decision-making nucleus in the British Government and need not go a roundabout way in the labyrinth-like bureaucratic system.

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HSIN WAN PAO VIEWS GOVERNOR'S TRIP TO BRITAIN

HK301027 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 30 Jun 83 p 2

["New Talk" column: "Youde Returns To Britain Again Today"]

[Text] The Hong Kong governor, Sir Edward Youde, will board a plane to return to London this evening. This is his fifth official visit to Britain since he assumed office.

Today is 30 June. What anniversary is it? At the end of the 19th century, Britain, by taking advantage of China's defeat in the Sino-Japanese war in 1894, forced the Qing government to sign a "Convention for the Extension of Hong Kong" and lease an area called the New Territories to Britain for 99 years. The lease will expire on 30 June 1997. Of course, the "Convention for the Extension of Hong Kong," "The Nanjing Treaty" and "The Beijing Treaty" are all unequal treaties and are therefore illegal and invalid. It is, of course, also a coincidence that Youde returns to Britain today.

"The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW" published today carries a report saying that Britain has already indirectly recognized China's sovereignty over Hong Kong, thus improving the atmosphere of the Sino-British talks. The spokesman for the Hong Kong government has declined to comment on this.

Originally, the whole Hong Kong area belonged to China. Therefore, the recognition of China's sovereignty over Hong Kong does not constitute a concession. A law-abiding person cannot give up things which do not belong to him. Hong Kong's sovereignty cannot be negotiated and is therefore not the content of the Sino-British talks. Some people think that Britain will not "give up its sovereignty" without any exchange. This is an obvious misunderstanding. The Sino-British talks are for maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity. The British foreign secretary, Sir Goeffrey Howe, yesterday clearly said that under a situation of good Sino-British relations, we have reason to believe that, based on a common desire, the talks between the two countries on Hong Kong will come to a satisfactory settlement.

The Stanford Research Institute is now holding a symposium entitled "Hong Kong-Shenzhen" here in Hong Kong, and the governor, Sir Edward Youde, also attended it and delivered a speech. As a preparation for the symposium, the institute,

subsidized by some Hong Kong companies, has conducted research and written a "Hong Kong Report," which was published at the end of May. The conclusion of the report referred to the settlement of Hong Kong's future, saying that the result will certainly be positive and "the continuous existence and prosperity of Hong Kong depends not on any treaties, but on its useful economic value to the world."

Some famous Hong Kong businessmen have written forewords for the report. For example, Fong King-hay writes an article expressing his confidence in Hong Kong's future, Newbigging firmly believes Hong Kong's future will be settled in a form which maintains Hong Kong's economic stability and rapid development of free enterprise and Kadoorie also optimistically looks forward to Hong Kong's future.

China will not exchange sovereignty for anything, nor will China exchange anything for sovereignty. Provided that both sides [words indistinct] treaties as a historical product and invalid, a satisfactory result can be achieved after negotiation, and proper measures can be taken to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity. Both British and Hong Kong opinions indicate: Being confident is reasonable and being optimistic has good grounds.

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